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TASS ANNOUNCEMENT REPORTS START OF SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWALS

LD061516 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

["TASS Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--The withdrawal from the GDR to the territory of the USSR of the first Soviet military units numbering 1,500 men together with their arms and military equipment began on December 5th in accordance with the decision of the Soviet Government adopted on agreement and upon consultation with other Warsaw Treaty member-countries. The reduction of Soviet troops in central Europe, announced by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, is to be completed in September 1980.

The Soviet Government expresses gratitude to citizens of the GDR, to the republic's party and state leadership for the feelings of fraternal friendship and allied solidarity expressed in respect of the Soviet soldiers in connection with their departure for their country.

Correspondent on Troop Departure

LD061822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Our Berlin correspondent Aleksandr Zholkver reports:

The railway station square in Wittenberg was packed with people. Workers from local factories, representative of public organizations, young boys and girls in the blue shirts of the Union of Free German Youth and men of the GDR National People's Army were there. They had assembled to see off their good and true friends, the men of the Soviet Army, returning to their homeland. The sendoff was warm and cordial. On the eve there was a festive meeting devoted to the sendoff for the Soviet soldiers in the officers' quarters of the Wittenberg garrison. Opening the meeting, Army Gen Ivanovskiy, commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, said in particular: Leonid Ilich Brezhnev set out in his Berlin speech a real and comprehensive program for the further improving of the political climate in Europe and the deepening and extending of military detente. These constructive proposals have as their aim the lessening of the danger of a military conflict on the continent where years of world wars began.

The Central Committee of our Communist Party and the Soviet Government, in agreement with the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries, took a decision on the unilateral reduction in the numbers of Soviet troops in the German Democratic Republic. In accordance with that decision up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other military equipment will be withdrawn over a period of 12 months from the territory of the GDR and returned to the Soviet Union.

The meeting was also addressed by Felfe, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Halle Party Committee; Col Gen Stechbarth, GDR deputy minister of national defense; representatives of the Union of Free German Youth and of the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

They said that the new peace initiative of the Soviet Union fully coincides with the vital interests of the people of the GDR. The borders of the GDR, Comrade Felfe said, have been, are and will remain inviolate. The SED, the people and all the workers of the GDR will continue to strengthen and deepen their fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union, and their brotherhood-in-arms with the glorious Soviet Army.

Response to N.Y. TIMES Article

LD061616 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS-TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

The New York TIMES correspondent in Washington Richard Burt does not feel well. This was caused not by fluctuations of atmospheric pressure typical of this time of the year, but by changes in the political climate, and not in the United States but in Europe. I refer to Mr Burt's indisposure in connection with the commencement on December 5 of the withdrawal from the GDR to USSR territory of the first Soviet military units in accordance with the Soviet Government's decision adopted on agreement and consultation with other Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

Referring to some official representatives in Washington, the author of the story in the New York TIMES states that the withdrawal of Soviet troops causes their alarm and concern. Why? After all it was the New York TIMES that for a lengthy period of time frightened readers with the mythical "Soviet military (?threat)" allegedly overhanging Western Europe and shouted loudly "watch out, the Russians are coming". But now it turns out that the very same American newspaper is about to yell "watch out, the Russians are withdrawing".

The whole matter, as it follows from Burt's story, is that some people in Washington think that the withdrawal of Soviet troops may prompt influential circles in some West European NATO countries, first of all in Holland and Denmark, to step up resistance to the Pentagon's dangerous plans of deploying in Western Europe new types of American medium-range nuclear-missile arms aimed at the Soviet Union.

The European and not only the European public views the Soviet decision to reduce its armed forces in central Europe as patent proof of the USSR's sincere striving to take out of the impasse the long efforts to reach military detente in Europe, and to set a good example of moving from works to deeds. And it is this, judging by everything, that spoils the mood of the author of the article in the New York TIMES.

LUNS SEEKS TO DIVERT ATTENTION FROM SOVIET INITIATIVE

LD062345 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Nikolay Gratianov commentary]

[Text] Joseph Luns, NATO secretary general, has said that the USSR is intensifying the construction of launching pads for intermediate-range missiles. Nikolay Gratianov comments:

Mr Luns had this information from the U.S. secret service. This service, however, for all its excellence, has a somewhat doubtful characteristic: To justify measures for the arms race, it freely invents the data. Rumors like those used by Mr Luns have been spread every time the U.S. military-industrial complex has had to obtain from the authorities the allocations needed for new technical projects in arms manufacture and for the approval of the respective political decisions.

The truth, however, is that the Soviet medium-range missiles, produced as countermeasures against the U.S. frontline weapons deployed in Europe, have been in existence for two decades. Their number, as Leonid Brezhnev stated in Berlin on 6 October, has not been increased in the last decade by one single missile or one single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of launching systems for this type of weapon, as well as the potency of the nuclear warheads, have been somewhat reduced. The number of the medium-range bombers has also been reduced.

Thus we are faced with an evident misinformation, an alteration of facts used by Mr Luns and his followers to exert once more pressure on the governments of European NATO countries to obtain at the session of the NATO Council, to be convened in Brussels shortly, the approval of the decision on the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe and targeted on the territory of the USSR. This is another example of the attempt to deceive European public opinion and to stem the wave of protests against the Euromissiles which has swept over the countries on whose territory these missiles will be deployed. This is an expedient, and not a very noble one, aimed at diverting attention from Soviet peace initiative for a military detente in Europe, particularly at a time when the USSR is beginning the unilateral withdrawal of its troops and arms from central Europe.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENT CHAMBER REJECTS U.S. EUROMISSILE PLAN

LD070828 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Hague, December 7, TASS--The second chamber of the Dutch parliament has rejected the sinister plans of the NATO military to deploy the new U.S. medium range missile nuclear weapons in a number of West European countries. It approved by a majority vote a resolution of the opposition Labour Party calling on the country's government to declare against the production and deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. The resolution emphasizes that it is inadmissible for the Netherlands to allow to place the new U.S. weapons in its territory.

FINNISH PRIME MINISTER EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER MISSILES

LD071000 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Stockholm, December 7, TASS--Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto expressed great concern over the new NATO plan. Speaking in an interview with the Swedish SVENSKA DAGLADET, he said that the implementation of the NATO plan to deploy in Western Europe new medium range nuclear missiles will signal the start of a fresh round in the insane arms race. The prime minister stressed that the implementation of this NATO plan may result in a deterioration of the situation in the north of Europe.

Finland has a stake in deepening detente and curbing the arms race. We also strive that the situation in the European north should remain stable, the head of the Finnish Government stressed.

PAPER WRITES ON FRG POLARIZATION OVER EUROMISSILES

LD061307 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 November 1979 publishes on page 14 under the headline "Behind the Scenes of the NATO Theater" a 3,000-word Moscow-Bonn-Hamburg report by Vladimir Lomeyko. The report is the first of a series which will also cover Denmark and the Netherlands and which discusses the polarization of views in these countries regarding the proposed deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Europe and U.S. efforts to persuade the West European countries to agree to the deployment of these missiles on their territory.

NUMERICAL ASSESSMENTS 'ARTIFICALLY MAGNIFIED' BY WEST

LD062222 Moscow TASS in English 2310 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, December 6, TASS--An early achievement of mutual agreement on substantial reduction in the large concentration of forces in central Europe is the basic task for the immediate duty of all the participants in the Vienna talks on mutual reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Pursuing this objective the socialist countries have demonstrated a flexible approach and the spirit of accommodation at the negotiations. However, they have so far failed to get a constructive official response to these proposals from the West. This was stated in an interview to a TASS correspondent by the head of the Czechoslovak delegation E. Keblusek. He made a statement at today's 22nd closed plenary session in the Vienna Palace of Hofburg.

I should like to especially stress, the Czechoslovak representative said, that the session of the Committee of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Warsaw Treaty member states held in Berlin reaffirmed the interest of the socialist countries in the success of the Vienna talks on reductions of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, the readiness to contribute to the achievement at the talks of agreements both on concrete measures to reduce the armed forces and armaments and on collateral measures.

Initiatives put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member states at the Vienna talks aimed at bringing closer together the positions of the parties on the substance of the questions under discussion, have significantly broadened the possibilities for achieving agreement. The Soviet Union's decision about a unilateral reduction of the number of Soviet troops and armaments in central Europe creates a new prerequisite for making progress at the Vienna talks. Such progress requires the Western participants in the negotiations to display political will and readiness to really contribute to the relaxation of military tension in central Europe and achieving agreement.

The initiative of the Soviet Union, put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on October 6 in Berlin is a first example of the reduction of both armed forces and armaments in central Europe during the period of the holding of the Vienna talks. The West must follow this good example.

On December 5, head of the Czechoslovak delegation continued, it was five years since the day when the Czechoslovak delegation had introduced, on behalf of the socialist countries, the first proposal that the direct participants, during the holding of the Vienna talks, should not increase their armed forces, and a week before it was one year since the day of the submission of an additional proposal on the same question which had accommodated all the substantive wishes of the Western delegations. The essence of the proposals consisted in the desire to curb the arms race and to create more favourable conditions for the achievement of concrete agreements on reductions of troops and armaments in central Europe. However, the West is constantly building up its military potential in the area of the reduction which is having a negative impact on the general situation in Europe and on our negotiations. Given the good will on the part of the West, the attainment of agreement on this question is quite real and practically feasible because it does not involve any change in the positions of the parties on the basic issues of the reduction.

The achievement of mutually acceptable solutions with regard to reduction and limitation of troops is obstructed by the non-constructive position of the West on the question of numerical data with regard to the strength of the armed forces. Of importance for the identification of discrepancies in the strength of the land forces of the parties in the area of the reduction is the problem of a correct and fully compatible distribution of certain categories of military personnel between the land forces and the air force both in the troops of the Warsaw Treaty countries and those of NATO.

The absence of any serious explanations on the part of the West with regard to the methodology of calculating their numerical assessments confirms that they have been, from the very beginning, artificially magnified by the Western side and were called upon to justify the West's side and were called upon to justify the West's concept of "disproportions" and "asymmetric" reductions. The only possible way out of such a situation lies through taking as the basis the official data of the socialist countries on their troops submitted in 1976 and complemented in 1978, the Czechoslovak representative said in conclusion.

COMMENTARY, REPORTAGE ON BERLIN WARSAW PACT MEETING

Yefimov Commentary

LD061435 Moscow TASS in English 1420 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Yefimov writes:

The Berlin session of the committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states on December 5-6 was held at a moment which is very important for Europe. Our continent is now at the important crossroads of history. Which way will Europe take? Will it continue its movement towards deepening detente, mutual trust and cooperation, or will it take a dangerous path of the accelerated arms race?

The Soviet Union, other Warsaw Treaty member-states, are sincerely striving to achieve that positive trends, which were initiated by the Helsinki conference, strengthen in Europe. [sentence as received] The concern for this prompted the new Soviet initiatives, advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

A communique of the **Berlin** meeting of the Warsaw Treaty countries' foreign ministers contains an extensive and concrete programme of consolidating detente. The socialist states proceed from the fact that the balance of forces in the European Continent can and should be maintained not through building armed forces and armaments, but through reducing the level of military confrontation.

Unfortunately, the NATO bloc takes a different stand. It has taken a faulty course. Efforts are being undertaken to adopt a decision at the forthcoming session of the NATO Council on deploying in Western Europe new systems of American nuclear missile weapons contrary to doubts and even opposition from some bloc members.

At this moment, which is important for the destinies of detente, an appeal to the NATO members came from Berlin to examine anew the European situation and not to undertake actions, which would aggravate the situation in the continent, in the light of the constructive and peaceable steps of the Warsaw Treaty states. The session of the Committee of the Ministers in Berlin stressed that a decision to produce and deploy new missiles would mean an attempt to conduct negotiations from the position of strength which, naturally, cannot be accepted in principle by the Warsaw Treaty states. The basis for negotiations would be destroyed.

There is still time to avoid such a turn of events. It should not be lost. The Warsaw Treaty countries call for immediate negotiations in the present military-strategic situation. The question of the immediate negotiations is a question, which, as Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko put it, is "knocking now at the door of every European".

Shishlin Commentary

LD070741 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Specific proposals to ease military tension in Europe were made in Berlin at the committee meeting of foreign affairs ministers from the Warsaw Treaty nations. And now, comment by Nikolay Shishlin:

The Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty Organization are persistently trying to make the eighties a decade free from the war of nerves, from fear and suspicion and what's most important, free from the arms race. This desire is expressed in concrete and practical proposals made in an effort to end the arms race and disarm. In November, 1978, at the meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Organization Political Consultative Committee in Moscow, the participants announced a broad program geared to ease military confrontation in Europe, to promote trust on the continent and to take practical steps towards disarmament. Proposals were made to hold a neeting of the signatory nations of the Helsinki accords to discuss relaxing military tension in Europe and concluding a treaty, agreeing not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against one another. These proposals were worked out in detail at the Berlin meeting of the foreign affairs ministers from the Warsaw Treaty nations.

The key question in international affairs is how to limit and end the arms race. In October, President Leonid Brezhnev put forth concrete and constructive proposals on this matter. He announced a decision to unilaterally reduce the number of Soviet troops in central Europe. Measures are already being taken to carry out these plans. President Brezhnev also said the Soviet Union is prepared to decrease the number of its medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Western parts of the Soviet Union, provided more medium-range nuclear missiles are not deployed in Western Europe.

It is noteworthy that in the past 10 years, the Soviet Union hasn't added one more medium-range missile or one more airplane to those already deployed in the European section of this country.

President Brezhnev also suggested specific ways to increase trust in Europe. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in solidarity with the Soviet Union's initiative are prepared to examine any proposals geared towards strengthening trust between nations and lessening the threat of war. Furthermore, the Soviet Union, because of the menacing consequences of NATO's new plans, has proposed immediate talks on the question of medium-range nuclear missiles.

There's nothing wrong with the statement made by the NATO countries in support of easing tension and continuing a dialog with the socialist world. But at the same time, for instance in 1978, at the Washington meeting of NATO, a decision was adopted on massive rearmament plans in the bloc's member nations. The plans are to deploy more American missiles in Europe, to radically change the military strategic situation, to upset the current balance of strength and to insure the NATO bloc's military superiority.

It has been mentioned that NATO's plans are to some degree connected with the SALT II treaty. The claim is that the treaty will be good when Western Europe has reliable defense, although no one is threatening Europe. In reality, the United States is simply moving its nuclear missiles to forward positions. It is not setting up an additional nuclear umbrella over Western Europe but is building up a longer sword that could strike vital centers of the USSR in a few minutes. It goes without saying that this policy of the United States and the other NATO countries will lead to another arms build-up and greater tension and will considerably lessen possibilities for mutually beneficial peaceful cooperation of nations with different social systems. By choosing this course, the American leaders are perhaps guided by long-range political considerations that a new arms build-up might overstrain the socialist economy and the West could then negotiate with the East from a position of strength. If these are the considerations, they are indeed naive. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries managed to equalize the situation during the cold war and today the socialist countries, working together, are quite capable of meeting the challenge NATO wants to make at its upcoming meeting.

But the Soviet Union and its allies want to improve the international atmosphere, curb the arms race and put an end to it. However, the socialist countries are prepared to take all necessary measures to strengthen their defenses. But, I repeat, the strategic policy of the Soviet Union and the member nations of the Warsaw Treaty is to make further headway in 1980 towards the relaxation of international tension and towards disarmament.

GROMYKO LEAVES BERLIN FOR MOSCOW 7 DECEMBER

LD071012 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, December 7, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, left Berlin for Moscow today after attending a meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of Warsaw Treaty member states.

Andropov, Officials' Welcome Home

LD071305 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 7, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has returned in Moscow from Berlin today. He was there in connection with the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

Andrey Gromyko was welcomed by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Yuriy Andropov and other officials.

RESULTS OF WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS' MEETING NOTED

LD061734 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

["On the Results of the Session of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty Member States"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--It is reported here that on December 4-5, 1979, a regular session of the Committee of Ministers of Defence of the Warsaw Treay member states was held in the capital of the Polish People's Republic, the city of Warsaw.

The meeting was attended by defence ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states, commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces and chief of staff of the United Armed Forces. The meeting was chaired by minister of national defence of the Polish People's Republic Army General Wojceich Jaruzelski.

The committee of the ministers of defence unanimously and fully supports the new peace initiatives expounded in the speech of Leonid Brezhnev in the capital of the German Democratic Republic, the city of Berlin, on October 6, 1979, examined the problems of current activities of the United Armed Forces and took a number of decisions.

The meeting was held in a businesslike atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual understanding.

SINYAKOV VIEWS 'TANGIBLE ADVANTAGES' OF CEMA ENERGY APPROACH

LD051445 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 20 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[APN-attributed article by Yu. Sinyakov: "Energy Crisis and the Socialist World"]

[Text] The energy crisis remains a topic to which the Western press is devoting unremitting attention. [paragraph continues]

Commentators now assert that the clouds of this crisis are gathering over the world on a global scale and they are sounding the alarm in connection with the alleged dwindling of energy sources in the socialist countries and expected slowdown in oil extraction rates in the Soviet Union. This was reported in particular in the recent CIA report "The World Oil Market in the Years Ahead."

Naturally, the Soviet Union does not belittle the difficulties caused by the tension in the fuel and energy balance and the high level of consumption of oil and other energy sources. However, there is not the slightest justification for the aforementioned predictions by Western propaganda. Let us turn to just one fact. Back in the early 1970s the question of constructing the Soyuz international gas pipeline was raised. Promptly taking into account the emergent trend in the world energy economy, the CEMA members distributed efforts evenly, earmarked funds, coordinated commissioning deadlines--in brief, did everything to insure that the "gas river" reached consumers on time, supplying the European CEMA countries with the requisite quantity of a fuel in short supply. It is better to install a lightning conductor before lightning strikes, as they say.

This practice of timely and coordinated actions by the fraternal states in the sphere of fuel and energy is becoming increasingly widespread at the present stage of integration. In elaborating the draft long-term energy program up to the year 1990 the CEMA countries have considered the evolution of the fuel and raw material problem and tried to envisage ways of meeting the high level of energy consumption in the CEMA states and retaining the steady growth of capacities.

Everyone knows that in the Soviet Union the main oil extraction centers are shifting to the east and north--to regions where development conditions are complex. Suffice it to say that the delivery of oil and gas along the West Siberia-East Europe route requires the installation of several pipelines, each of which is longer than the 3,000-kilometer "soyuz" underground main pipeline.

The fraternal countries naturally understand what efforts Soviet people have to expend to develop Siberia's natural resources. The socialist states are not only taking part in the implementation of energy projects on the USSR's territory. They have launched a movement for the maximum saving of fuel in generating electricity and the minimum expenditure of electricity in production.

It has been decided to increase the proportion of solid fuel in generating electricity and to bring fuels with low calorific value--brown coals, shales and lignites--into economic circulation.

The CEMA targeted program in the energy sphere has put all known reserves into operation. A very important aspect of the program is the creation of new nuclear power plants. Today, as well as the Soviet Union, the world "nuclear power club" includes Bulgaria, the GDR and even Czechoslovakia. In the very near future Hungary will be among the countries generating energy on the basis of split uranium. Next in line are nuclear power stations in Cuba, Poland and Romania.

By 1990 the overall capacity of nuclear power stations in the European CEMA countries (not counting the USSR) and Cuba will be 37 million kilowatts. This is enshrined in the long-term targeted program. This means that the total yield of nuclear power stations will more than double in each subsequent 5-year plan. To resolve this task the socialist community states (again in advance, and not when there are "thunder-rolls" of a shortage of traditional types of fuel) have defined a number of coordinated steps.

Thus, construction of the giant "Atommash" plan in Volgodonsk for the power industry of the Soviet Union and its CEMA partners is being completed. Czechoslovakia produces nuclear equipment for itself and the other socialist states. To this end the republic has earmarked 8 billion korunas in the current 5-year plan. In the summer of 1979 the CEMA countries signed a multilateral agreement on cooperation and reciprocal supplies of equipment for nuclear power stations. The leaders of the Western countries have frequently spoken of their wish to elaborate a unified policy in the energy sphere. However, on each occasion the capitalist states encounter a whole series of difficulties: currency crisis, inflation, the keen competition among the oil monopolies. It is precisely the monopolies, using oil imports for their own enrichment, which are opposing the radical solution of energy problems, particularly the buildup of the rate of construction of nuclear power stations. For various reasons, the press reports, three stations in the FRG have been temporarily closed down, nuclear power stations ready for operation in Austria and Sweden are not generating current and after the accident at the Harrisburg station a number of U.S. nuclear power stations have been brought to a halt. Against this background the advantages of the socialist states, whose economy is based on the planned system of economic management, are tangible. Applying the principles of international socialist division of labor, the CEMA countries are collectively concerned for the rational use of natural resources in the interests of present and future generations.

CEMA STATISTICS COMMISSION MEETS IN KISHINEV

LD061629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Information report: "CEMA Commission Session"]

[Text] The 34th Session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Statistics was held in Kishinev 27 through 30 November. Taking part were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR, and also--in accordance with an agreement between CEMA and the Yugoslav Government--a Yugoslav delegation, and, by invitation, observers from Laos. The commission discussed its tasks arising from the resolutions of the 33d CEMA Session and outlined concrete measures in implementing them. A methodology for calculating a number of statistical indices was approved. Other questions of cooperation in the sphere of statistics were examined.

COMMISSION FOR CEMA-FINLAND COOPERATION HOLDS SESSION

LD192156 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1455 GMT 19 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Havana, 19 Nov, TASS--The Seventh Session of the Commission for CEMA Cooperation With the Republic of Finland ended its work here. Delegations from Cuba, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Mongolia, Romania, the CSSR, USSR and also Finland, which took part in it, signed a protocol on the results of the session's work, and adopted a working protocol of the commission for 1980 and a number of other documents. The commission examined the progress in the fulfillment of recommendations adopted by it, and noted that in the 1975 to 1979 period, on its recommendation, 25 agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation were concluded by the relevant bodies, organizations and firms of the CEMA member-countries and of the Finnish Republic. In foreign trade the commission pointed out the successful development of commercial and economic relations between CEMA member-countries and Finland. Thus in 1978 trade turnover between them was about R2.4 billion against R900 million in 1973. A communique distributed here notes the mutually advantageous nature of commercial and economic relations between CEMA member-countries and Finland. Economic, scientific and technical cooperation between them, it stresses in the document, are being implemented in full accordance with the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

PRAVADA SUMS UP SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON IRAN CRISIS

LD071153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "Discussion of U.S.-Iranian Conflict"]

[Text] New York, 5 December--The Security Council has appealed to the U.S. and Iranian governments "to take steps for the peaceful solution of outstanding questions between them to their mutual **satisfaction** in accordance with the principles and goals of the UN Charter." The resolution approved by the Security Council after discussing the question of the dangerous situation which has taken shape in relations between the United States and Iran stresses "the states' duty to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any country." The document points out that the U.S. and Iranian governments must display the maximum restraint in the prevailing situation.

The Security Council has urged the Iranian Government to release the U.S. Embassy personnel. The resolution confirms the duty of all states to respect diplomatic privileges and immunity and the inviolability of the **premises** of diplomatic missions.

During the Security Council discussion profound concern was voiced at the dangerous level of tension in relations between the two countries, which is threatening peace throughout the world. A number of deputies indicated the danger of U.S. attempts to resort to a military "solution" of the conflict and to Washington's show of military strength to intimidate other peoples. The Malawi representative expressed himself in favor of the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf region.

Waldheim Plea for Restraint

LD061630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York--UN Secretary General Waldheim was warned against hasty action to resolve the U.S.-Iranian conflict. In an interview with CBS television, he said: When two countries near a military conflict, this is dangerous not only for those countries but also for the whole international community. In the nuclear age it is dufficult to limit such a war--such events in the military sphere--and, as I see it, the real danger is that intervention cannot be limited--it inevitably spreads.

SOVIETS READY TO JOIN UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PANEL ON PEACE ZONE

BK011105 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 1 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The Soviet Union has expressed willingness to join a special committee set up by the UN General Assembly to implement the resolution declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Announcing this the Soviet ambassador, Dr Oleg Troyanovskiy, **said in the main political** committee of the General Assembly that it was time the notion of big power rivalry was abandoned.

France and the United States said they would consider the invitation to join the committee. China, which is one of the remaining two permanent members of the Security Council, is already a member. The committee has been facing difficulties for the last 8 years in persuading the big powers to join it.

PRESIDENT CARTER TO 'TIGHTEN SCREWS ON IRAN'

LD061618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] AP reports from Washington, quoting officials, that the Carter administration is considering the possibility of sending special Marine Corps landing units to the Indian Ocean. President Carter told a group of congressmen yesterday that he will tighten the screws on Iran every day. As AP reports, the President informed them of a series of economic and diplomatic measures which he intends to take against Iran if the hostages are not released. One of the congressmen stated that the program of sanctions against Iran announced by Carter resembles a long seige.

SENATOR KENNEDY'S REMARKS ON SHAH CITED

LD061614 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Speaking in Washington, Senator Kennedy has criticized the administration for having allowed the former shah of Iran to enter the United States. Nothing could have done more to undermine our efforts to secure the release of the hostages, said the senator, that the United States' ignoring of the shah's repressive dictatorship during the time he ruled Iran.

Kennedy said that the matter of granting the shah permanent residence in the United States should not be decided without broad-ranging public discussion, given that such a decision will affect the long-term interests of the United States. Our country's firm resolve to secure the release of the hostages does not mean--and cannot mean--that the United States should excuse the shah and the deeds of his regime, the senator stressed.

DELEGATION VISITS EUROPE TO DISCUSS PRESSURE ON IRAN

LD061116 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Yesterday the United States sent a high ranking delegation to Western Europe to discuss economic and financial issues connected with the American-Iranian crisis. A State Department spokesman has said the visit is part of the administration's plan for increasing economic pressure on Iran in order to free the embassy hostages. President Carter also told congressmen yesterday of the intention to exert pressure.

ACTIVITIES OF EMBASSY SUSPENDED IN LIBYA

LD061638 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 6, TASS--The U.S. State Department announced on Wednesday that temporary suspension of all activities of its embassy in Libya. It follows from the official statement that this action was taken in connection with the anti-American demonstration near the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli. At the same time Washington threatened Libya with more serious measures should that country's government fail to provide a swift and satisfactory answer to the U.S. protests.

EVACUATIONS POINT TO 'ARMED PROVOCATIONS'

LD061839 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] Another group of U.S. citizens has left Bangladesh. While reporting this fact, UPI stresses that the mass departure of Americans from Muslim states began following large-scale anti-American demonstrations in some of them, particularly in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Libya. The Western press often presents the evacuation of the Americans as precautionary measures which would prevent them from finding themsleves in a situation similar to that in which the members of the staff of the American Embassy in Tehran have found themselves.

However, other explanations too are appearing more and more often in the press. The American-Iranian conflict has not ended. The threat of the U.S. military intervention in Iran still remains. Therefore, some observers consider that the mass departure of the Americans from Muslim countries is a kind of a barometer whose needle points toward an armed provocation, and the American authorities are trying to insure the security of their citizens in good time.

MARINE GENERAL KELLY DISCUSSES 'QUICK REACTION CORPS'

LD061522 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The Pentagon is stepping up the preparation of U.S. armed interventions abroad. The U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown has endorsed the use of the Marine Corps as an expeditionary punitive force in the planet's "hot spots". Major General Kelly, one of the commanders of the Marine Corps, said that plans drawn up by the Pentagon include the swift airlifting to a "crisis area" of up to 45,000 marines for direct participation in combat.

It is indicative that the marines will be delivered to the place of destination armed only with small arms. The rest of the equipment will be provided by special floating arsenals that the Pentagon intends to station in "strategically important" areas. Kelly said plans provide for the construction of 16 such floating bases that will carry stocks of food, fuel, ammunition, tanks and artillery in sufficient amounts for the corps to conduct combat operations for 30 days. UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL writes that the creation of these floating bases carrying various equipment and arms will cost at least 2.5 billion dollars. The federal budget for the next fiscal year, that is now being drafted by the U.S. administration, earmarks 207 million dollars for the construction of the first two bases of this type, Kelly said.

The program of preparing the Marine Corps for military operations abroad is to be completed by the mid-1980's. The Pentagon intends to create "possibilities" already by 1983 for the conduct of combat operations by at least 16,500 marines.

In his statement Kelly did not conceal that the plans of military intervention are spearheaded first of all against oil producing countries in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area. He said marines could find extensive application in the Indian Ocean area. He also said that a part of the floating arsenals could be stationed at the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia Island and in Okinawa.

He also stressed the "global character of the concept". In other words, in case of need the marines can be sent to any part of the world where the slightest threat to American military-political and economic interests originates.

Observers note that the Pentagon's decision to strengthen the punitive functions of the Marine Corps signifies a new stage in the concrete steps taken by the United States to revive "gunboat diplomacy" intended to blackmail and intimidate sovereign countries and peoples. The ASSOCIATED PRESS says that the United States Army is now engaged in the fulfilment of its own plans of setting up a "quick reaction corps" numbering 110,000 men. Like the marines, this corps will be sent to "hot spots" to support reactionary regimes and suppress the movement of peoples for independence.

As reported by the CBS television company, the Pentagon plans to spend about nine billion dollars in the next five years to create this corps.

Washington's intention to resort to armed intervention as a means of protecting its "interests" creates a direct threat to international peace. It is thus that American imperialism's plans are evaluated by the peoples of those countries which the Pentagon intends to "keep in its sights."

GROMYKO MEETS WITH CANADIAN AMBASSADOR 3 DECEMBER

LD061627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received R. Ford, Canadian ambassador to the Soviet Union, on 3 December.

Certain international problems of mutual interest, as well as questions of the further development of USSR-Canadian relations, were touched on during the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

NORTHEAST ASIA

COMMENTARY ON S. KOREAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULT

LD061658 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

["New President, Old Order"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The show that has been staged in Seoul since this morning can rightly be described as a farce of election. A group of persons selected by the authorities and described in a high-sounding way as the "electoral college" has voted for the successor to Pak Chong-hui who was assassinated late in October. Associate of the late dictator, former Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha has become new president of South Korea. His was the only candidature at these "elections", so to say. It is reported that a heavy police cordon was guarding the premises into which "electors" were brought. Plainclothed policemen and military were inside the building. The streets of the South Korean capital were patrolled by heavy units of army and police.

These "measures of precaution" that are unusual even for the realities of Seoul are only one feature of the overall picture of the situation in which the election was held. Those who organized the election ignored the demands of the overwhelming majority of the South Korean population for elimination of the system of arbitrariness and violence which the late dictator legalized by the Constitution of 1972 in order to ensure his one-man rule.

The parliamentary opposition supported by broad sections of the public justly noted that the election of the new president on the basis of this illegal system is a striking evidence of the intention to preserve the former draconic laws. A few days ago the National Assembly unanimously called on the government to abrogate Pak Chong-hui's extraordinary decree on banning political activity on the strength of which wholesale arrests are continued in South Korea. But the Seoul leaders ignored the parliamentary resolution. And in view of the fact that the martial law that was introduced after the assassination of Pak Chong-hui continues operating all over the territory of South Korea, one cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the foundations of the former regime remain intact and that nothing has been done for its "liberalization ".

It is reported that the new South Korean president said that the present election is an event of "the greatest significance in South Korea's political history because it demonstrated our potential for democracy to the world".

What sort of democracy can there be in South Korea? What has happened today in Seoul showed to the world how unceremoniously the South Korean authorities and their patrons beyond the ocean are trampling underfoot fundamental rights of the people.

SOVIET-JAPANESE COOPERATION TALKS END IN TOKYO

LD061756 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] In Tokyo, representatives of the Japanese and Soviet public have ended their roundtable discussions.

They discussed the international situation in the light of Soviet-Japanese relations, trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and the development of cultural contacts and other issues. The story from the Radio Moscow correspondent in Tokyo, Vladimir Tsvetov. This is what he writes:

The conference paid much attention to problems of the international situation and the prospects of Soviet-Japanese relations. A member of the Soviet delegation, Vikentiy Matveyev, who is a political observer of the government newspaper IZVESTIYA, noted in his report that the present state of Soviet-Japanese relations falls short of the Soviet Union's contacts with many other industrialized capitalist countries. What is more, the state of Soviet-Japanese relations does not conform to the present-day situation in the Far East. The political climate in the region would improve considerably, Vikentiy Matveyev said, if the two countries utilized all the available opportunities for bettering their relations. The Soviet spokesman stressed that goodneighborly relations are incompatible with the current Japanese campaign of territorial claims to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet trade representative in Japan, Viktor (Spandaryan), speaking in the commission for trade and economic cooperation cited figures to show that Soviet-Japanese trade has increased nearly 100-fold since 1957, when the 2 countries concluded their trade treaty. He noted, however, that there is still plenty of room to bring trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan up to a level that would correspond to the two countries economic potential.

In the commission for cultural contacts, assistant editor-in-chief of Moscow's LITERARY GAZETTE, Vitaliy Syrokomskiy, emphasized the large scale of ties in culture, science and sports.

The roundtable conference ended with the signing of a communique which points to the need for early action to work out a document on the principles of relations between the two countries, relations that should be goodneighborly in spirit and rest on mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of both nations. It is noted in the communique that if the two countries develop their economic and technical cooperation and expand scientific and cultural exchanges at government and public levels on a long-term basis, this will facilitate the conclusion of a peace treaty, and this in turn will serve to strengthen peace in Asia. It was agreed that the second roundtable conference will be held in Moscow.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN DELEGATION IN ALMA-ATA--Ashimov, Kazakh Council of Ministers chairman, received a group of builders from the Mongolian People's Republic visiting Alma-Ata. The Mongolian group is led by Lubsangombo, Mongolian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and chairman of the Mongolian Government's Commission for Construction and Architecture. In a friendly conversation the guests were familiarized with Kazakhstan's experience and achievements in developing industry, capital construction and other branches of the economy and culture, with the progress made by the republic in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and tasks for the 10th 5-year period. Lubsangombo expressed gratitude for the cordial reception. Present at the reception were Zhanybekov, Kazakh Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and (Botvinnikov), Kazakh Gosstroy chairman. While in Kazakhstan, the guests visited the Kazakh interkolkhoz construction planning institute, the Kapchagay rural construction combine, toured unique buildings and places of interest in Alma-Ata. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU]

AMIN SPEAKS ON PROGRESS, AFGHAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD062226 Moscow TASS in English 2154 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, December 6, TASS--A National Organization in Defence of the Revolution has been formed in Afghanistan. The decision to this effect was taken by the general meeting (Jirga), which was attended by delegates from the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan, trade unions, peasant committees, the Ulema council. Speaking to the delegates today, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Hafizollah Amin has said that social and economic transformations on the first year after the April revolution created a reliable foundation for a further growth of the national economy of the country.

Over this year, said Hafizollah Amin, the gross national product increased by 5.26 percent, and the national income by 5.1 percent. A good harvest of cereals has been gathered in most of the Afghan provinces, as a result of the land reform which led to fundamental transformations in the countryside.

Pointing to the inseparable link between the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its home policy, Hafizollah Amin has said that peace underlies the foreign policy of the people's government. We carry out the policy of nonalignment and positive neutrality which is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The prime minister said that after the April revolution the relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, raised to a qualitatively new level. A year passed since the signing of the treaty of friendship, neighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and we must resolutely declare that the Soviet side fulfills its provisions strictly and very precisely. It does much for expanding all-round cooperation with the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and comprehensively helps us eliminate economic backwardness and establish economic foundations of planning.

The people of Afghanistan keep a watchful eye over the build up of the U.S. Naval forces in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, said the general secretary of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Party of Afghanistan. He said that the American plans of forming the so-called "rapid reaction strike corps" for seizure of oil-bearing areas of the Middle and Near East were dangerous for world peace. Hafizollah Amin said that Afghanistan denounced the separate treaty between Egypt and Israel. Afghanistan, he said, resolutely denounces any aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and any action directed against the territorial integrity of the people of Kampuchea.

AFGHANISTAN PLANS NETWORK OF MACHINE-TRACTOR STATIONS

LD061357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent L. Mironov report: "Machine-Tractor Stations Being Created"]

[Text] Kabul, 29 November--It is planned to create machine, tractor stations under state farms and cooperatives in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the current 5-year plan (1979-1984).

The first machine-tractor stations are to be in the provinces of Kabul, Baghlan, Kunduz, Balkh, Herat, Kandahar and Ghazni. In the long term the network will spread throughout the country.

CHERNENKO RETURNS TO MOSCOW FROM SOFIA

LD061330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today returned from Sofia to Moscow. He had been paying a friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

In Moscow, Comrade Chernenko was met by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Zamyatin and Pegov, heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee and other officials.

YUGOSLAV-USSR TIES STRESSED ON YUGOSLAVIA'S REPUBLIC DAY

Ustinov Greetings

LD051301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister, to Gen Nikola Ljubicic, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidium member and Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, on Yugoslavia's national day]

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade N. Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Esteemed Comrade Federal Secretary:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I sincerely congratulate you and Yugoslav servicemen on the national holiday--Republic Day.

Soviet servicemen, like all the Soviet people, truly rejoice at the achievements of Yugoslav working people in socialist building.

I express confidence that the further development of cooperation between our countries' armed forces will continue to serve the interests of the cause of peace and socialism.

On this notable day I wish Yugoslav servicemen further successes in their military labor to strengthen their homeland's combat capability.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

PRAVDA Report

LD061623 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 November 1979 publishes on page 4 under the rubric "Travel Notes" a 1,400-word Belgrade dispatch by correspondent V. Zhuravskiy entitled "Republic in Construction." It is pegged to Yugoslavia's Republic Day and deals with economic, social and cultural development in Montenegro. It is prefaced with an editorial introduction, which states, in part: "The Development of Comprehensive Relations between Yugoslavia and the other socialist countries, including the USSR, is an important factor in Yugoslavia's successful advance. Broad opportunities for improving cooperation in all spheres have opened up before the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, who are building a new life and are inspired by common great ideals.

Proceeding from this, the USSR consistently pursues a policy of deepening mutually advantageous ties with Yugoslavia. The strengthening of comradely contacts between the CPSU and the LCY has a big effect on this positive process. The meetings and talks between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Broz Tito, chairman of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and president of Yugoslavia, are of determining significance for Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

"The further broadening of bilateral ties presupposes appropriate mutual efforts. This accords with the fundamental interests of our countries and with the cause of socialism and peace."

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Article

LD061223 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Capt V. Roshchupkin article: "Along the Path of Growth"]

[Text] On 29 November 1943 delegates from all parts of fighting Yugoslavia met in the Bosnian city of Jajce for the second session of the Antifascist Council for the Popular Liberation of Yugoslavia it adopted historic resolutions on creating the country's first people's government--the National Liberation Committee led by Comrade J. Broz Tito--and on building the new Yugoslavia on the principles of its peoples' equality and self-determination.

In those documents the Yugoslav patriots laid the foundation for the creation of people's power and subsequent development along the socialist path. On the same date 2 years later Yugoslavia was proclaimed a republic.

That notable date for the Yugoslav peoples, 29 November, is inscribed on the Yugoslav state emblem and is celebrated as Republic Day--a national festival. It is inalienably linked with the Yugoslav peoples' selfless struggle against the fascist invaders and for their country's freedom and independence. Yugoslav patriots made a major contribution to the defeat of fascism.

The Soviet Union gave selfless and comprehensive support to the Yugoslav national liberation movement, including military support. Soviet airmen delivered several thousand tons of weapons and equipment to the fighters of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Movement. Soviet arms and equipment were supplied to 12 infantry and 2 air force divisions. "The Soviet Union," Comrade J. Broz Tito emphasized, "gave our army a great amount of various kinds of weapons from rifles to tanks and aircraft."

The Soviet forces' advance to the Yugoslav borders during fall 1944 marked the beginning of joint operations by Red Army and the Yugoslav People's Liberation Movement against the common enemy in the course of which combat collaboration was strengthened between our countries' armies and peoples. This collaboration accelerated the completion of Yugoslavia's liberation from the fascist invaders. The socialist path of development opened up before the country.

In postwar years Yugoslavia (since 1963 the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) has been transformed into a developed socialist industrial-agrarian state and has achieved substantial successes in all sectors of the national economy and in science, culture and education. In just 6 months this year industrial production increased by 9 percent. More than 30,000 different projects are currently under construction in Yugoslavia, which provided grounds for the newpaper BORBA to state that Yugoslavia is "one of Europe's largest construction sites."

The Yugoslav peoples' successes in socialist building have been possible thanks to their creative labor under the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]. The country's working people are currently implementing the creative plans outlined last year by the 11th LCY Congress.

The comprehensive ties between the USSR and Yugoslavia develop. The Soviet Union consistely follows the line of developing mutually advantageous cooperation with Socialist Yugoslavia. The meetings and talks between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Broz Tito are of decisive significance here. Our country proceeds on the basis that further expansion and deepening of cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and Yugoslavia must be the object of mutual concern [zabot] and efforts.

The Soviet people and USSR Armed Forces personnel sincerely congratulate the Yugoslav working people and Yugoslav People's Army personnel on their national holiday--Republic Day--and wish them further successes in building socialism and strengthening friendship and cooperation between our countries in the interests of socialism and peace.

'ANTI-VIETNAMESE' FILM 'THE DEERHUNTER' SHOWN IN BELGRADE

LD050751 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Anti-Vietnamese Libel in Belgrade"]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 November--The American film "The Deerhunter" has started a run in Belgrade movie theaters.

New York, 23 November--"'The Deerhunter' is a false picture permeated with racial hatred toward the Vietnamese," P. Arnett, the famous American journalist who once received the Pulitzer Prize for his reporting from Vietnam, writes in the Los Angeles TIMES. "This film repeats the same cliches which earlier justified the U.S. intervention in the affairs of Southeast Asia." This film, P. Arnett goes on to stress, "distorts history and remains silent on the American people's indignation over the aggression committed and the destruction of an entire country."

SOVIET-ALBANIAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MARKS LIBERATION DATE

LD051153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Session of Society's Board"]

[Text] A session of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society board devoted to the 35th anniversary of Albania's liberation from the fascist occupiers was held 28 November in the House of Friendship with the Peoples of Foreign Countries.

CPSU SCIENCE DEPARTMENT DELEGATION VISITS GDR

LD061609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 79 p 6 LD

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by S.G. Shoherbakov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, was in the GDR from 22 through 30 November in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the SED and familiarized itself with the SED's experience in leading scientific development.

'HAWKS' CONFERENCE IN PARIS SHOWS ANTI-DETENTE SPIRIT

LD051527 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent A. Sabov article under the rubric "Notes Apropos": "To Paris with Matches..."]

[Text] Paris, 20 November--It is well known that in its interstate relations France strives to conduct a course of cooperation and expansion of good contacts among peoples. It is probably for this very reason that militarist hawks flock here, to a country that has withdrawn from the NATO military organization. Their aim is to discredit the noble course toward detente. As a rule the passing hawks find a nesting place: They come at the official invitation of local rightwingers, who in their turn are doing a great deal to poison the social atmosphere in the country.

"The fact that our invitation has been accepted by the man who from September 1974 through June 1979 occupied the highest post in the command of NATO forces, we consider as quite an event," the last issue of LE FIGARO magazine enthusiastically told its readers. "And of course as a great honor in itself. In addition, this is evidence of the great importance attached to European problems by one of the leading U.S. military-political figures...."

What European problems? They come under the same heading as the "international seminar" which took place in Paris last Saturday: "European Security and Soviet Strategy." Its presiding general was Alexander Haig--the "diplomat general" as American journalists have christened him.

The delight of LE FIGARO magazine at securing such a big bird of prey at this gathering organised by them is explained quite simply: At the conference Haig confirmed the possibility of his seeking the Republican Party nomination for the U.S. presidency in a few weeks. The speech he made on Saturday in Paris, according to the newspaper LE MONDE, was as near as possible identical to the ones he was making every day during his just completed tour of 34 American states.

The general's diplomacy, it is true, does not conceal any particular intricacies. To everything which promises the development of peaceful and fruitful contacts between countries with a different social systems he says "no." To everything which promises to poison the international atmosphere, to incite the arms race and bring the world to the brink of military catastrophe he says "yes." The general has even given up his lofty NATO post so as to have the opportunity to "freely criticize the defense policy of President Carter," whom he is unable to forgive, in particular, for the fact that 2 years ago bowing to the demand of progressive humanity he suspended production of the neutron bomb. "To deprive yourself of new weapons capable of forcing the Russians to begin talks on arms reduction means to condemn yourself to suicide," Haig comments.

Wait a minute--is it necessary to "force" the Russians to agree to such talks? Is the general not getting a little confused? No, he is not getting confused, but simply distorting the facts. For even LE FIGARO has not concealed the fact that Haig considers detente the "continuation of the cold war by other means." In other words, the USSR's peace initiatives are, he says, just a front.

LE FIGARO invited to the seminar French General P. Gallois, "one of the best experts on questions of strategy"; West German General H. Wust, former Bundeswehr general inspector; Y. Laughlin and T. de Montbrial, French "specialists on the USSR economy"; the historican A. Bescancon and D. Brennan, a strategist from the Hudson Institute.... [paragraph continues]

All those named are well-known to the world public as inveterate opponents of detente and official ideologists of the military-industrial complex. Y. Laughlin considers the seventies the "decade of the West's blindness." "Military conflict in Europe," the next prophet, General Fallois prophesies, "will not occur on the initiative of Western democracies. This initiative lies in the hands of the East...." "Detente," the FRG general lies, "has fooled "Europeans into reducing their defense appropriations...."

The cards being used by the opponents of detente and peace in their game have long since been soiled from the touch of many unclean hands. What, for instance, is the worth of the "Soviet danger" theory when, as is well known, the USSR has never attacked and is not preparing to attack other countries," which has long been refuted by all the facts. The "disruption of the military balance between the Warsaw Pact and NATO" to the detriment, naturally, of NATO, was also mentioned. Old cards are again in play, and each time the aim is concrete though carefully veiled. This aim at present consists in convincing Western governments, above all the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy, to incorporate into their armory the new American Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles. As is well known, this issue is to be finally decided at the NATO December session. This is why the Hersant newspaper trust, to which LE FIGARO belongs, did not hide its rightwing views and organized this seminar, which provided a platform only for hawks and their sympathizers.

The aim of the opponents of detente, who are fueling military tension in the world, is clear: They are trying to turn the European countries into their hostages so that in the event of a conflict they can draw them into a nuclear war. It was not without purpose that the historic peace initiatives proposed by L. I. Brezhnev in his Berlin speech were interpreted at the "seminar" as "yet another snare for Europeans"....

Yes, the world knows that Paris stands for disarmament. It is all the more vexing when people arrive here with matches.

EUROPARLIAMENT BOWS TO RIGHTIST PRESSURE IN DISCUSSING DEFENSE

LD051627 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[N. Kuznetsov article: "Steps in the Wrong Direction"]

[Text] The European Parliament's first sessions reaffirmed that rightwing forces intend to use the Common Market to accelerate political and military integration in order to please the selfish interests of big capital, especially arms manufacturers.

Despite the fact that the Treaty of Rome, which regulates the work of the various EEC organs, gives the European Parliament no powers in the foreign policy and defense sphere the deputies of the rightwing formations have forced a debate on these matters. Former Belgian Prime Minister Tindemans and former Chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers Colombo submitted a draft resolution at the second session demanding a revision of the Treaty of Rome and broader prerogatives for the European Parliament at the expense of the national sovereignty of each of the community members. The draft resolution envisaged, in particular, ratification of international agreements signed by the EEC by the European Parliament and the organization of political cooperation among the Nine. Moreover, the British Conservative Fergusson and the West German Christian Democrat Hassel pressed for the EEC Commission to establish contact with NATO with a view to coordinating Common Market countries' joint arms supply programs. During the debate on this question the cold war forces representing the interests of the military-industrial complexes made references to the mythical "Soviet threat" in an attempt to justify an arms race that would be "more advantageous" to "Little Europe."

Thus they are trying to get the European Communities' assembly to join the broad anti-Soviet propaganda campaign being conducted by various NATO organs with a view to intimidating the peoples of the West European countries and justifying an increase in military spending and the plans to deploy new U.S. missiles in West Europe.

Behind all this ballyhoo it is not difficult to discern also the reactionary circles' desire to revive the idea of creating a "European army" which would give the FRG access to nuclear weapons.

I would remind you that on the very eve of the second session F. Buis, former director of France's Institute for Higher National Defense Studies, and A. Sanguinetti, former chairman of the Committee for National Defense of the French parliament's Chamber of Deputies quite openly advocated a "European bomb" on the basis of cooperation between France and the FRG. But such was the indignation at their calls for the FRG to be given nuclear arms that the apologists of a "European bomb" were obliged to backtrack.

The integrationists were forced to resort to a clever trick in order to try and get an idea that was rejected some 25 years ago admitted through the back door of the "Palace of Europe" in Strasbourg. They placed this question on the agenda of the European Parliament's second session not as a purely military question but as a problem allegedly concerning only the nine states' military industries.

With a majority of votes from the rightwing and centrist deputies the Europarliament pushed through at the third session a resolution asserting that defense questions fall within its terms of reference since, it claims, they bear upon the development of industry in the countries of "Little Europe."

The ensuing debate showed that the "Nine's" executive organ--the EC Commission--was prepared to play an active part in implementing plans for Europe's military integration. This was admitted by commission member E. Davignon who, according to a report in the EEC bulletin EUROFORUM, promised to prepare a report for the parliament on the possibility of cooperation between the EEC countries' military industries.

The desire of West European arms manufacturers to increase their share of the profits from NATO's steadily increasing military spending is camouflaged by the ballyhoo over the so-called "Soviet threat."

At the same time, it is the continuation of the arms race which the Pentagon and the other NATO countries' military-industrial complexes are foisting on Europeans which really threatens to poison the international political climate. Moreover, the arms race is one of the main factors aggravating the economic crisis in the capitalist world.

Economists have calculated that on average around $6,000 per working person is currently spent on arms in the advanced capitalist countries. And every billion dollars spent on producing the instruments of death means the loss of 11,600 jobs which could have been created if that sum had been invested in civilian sectors.

During the Europarliament election campaign the candidates of the rightwing parties assured voters that the European Parliament would tackle such important problems as increasing employment, surmounting the energy crisis, protecting the environment and many more besides. The European Parliament's first steps indicate that rightwing forces are pushing the EEC in a direction which runs counter to the interests of the working masses and to the European people's aspirations for lasting peace and cooperation throughout the continent.

PRAVDA EDITOR WRITES ON SPANISH-SOVIET RELATIONS, SPANISH CP

LD051651 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Nov 79 p 15 LD

[PRAVDA editor Viktor Afanasev article: "Truth About Certain Relations"]

[Text] The present moment in relations between Spain and the USSR permits us to be optimistic. A retrospective view of trade relations between the countries since 1972 suffices to justify my initial statement. But just as important as trade relations are cultural links and scientific and technical cooperation, which has already begun on the basis of agreements which must be increased in future. I have already been to Spain three times and I can guarantee that there are no problems in relations between the two countries.

I therefore believe that Gromyko's visit to Madrid is the most important visit in our peoples' history and will play a major role in the subsequent development of bilateral relations, based principally on the stances which Spain and the Soviet Union maintain on international issues, which coincide in most cases. Our countries value the Helsinki Final Act. They regard it as a document which it is important to observe in its entirety, without seeking to omit any of its items.

Another important step, will be next year's conference on security in Madrid. I do not yet know what level it will attain, but I hope it will be the highest level. To this end we must unite and adopt joint stances so that this meeting does not become a meeting for mutual accusations, but maintains a highly constructive line. Our two countries have similar attitudes regarding the disarmament issue, the total elimination of nuclear weapons and the problems of Cyprus and the Near East, to name a few examples. We must not forget Brezhnev's recent Berlin proposals and it seems to us that Spain is bearing them in mind. This is why we are worried about the U.S. plans to deploy missiles in Europe, which, though they do not affect Spain, do constitute a threat to the continent as a whole. Brezhnev himself has made it quite clear that the USSR will never use nuclear weapons against countries where such weapons are neither manufactured nor deployed.

There can be no doubt that Europe's present situation is complicated: There is a struggle among the rightist, leftists and friends of NATO. It has never been further from our intentions to give advice to anybody. Entry into the EEC or NATO is solely and exclusively the Spanish people's affair. What we can say is that the USSR would be displeased if Spain were to join NATO. It would create a new dangerous situation, since following this membership nuclear rockets could be deployed on Spanish territory.

As for the communist parties of Spain and the USSR, I believe that relations between the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] and CPSU have improved considerably in the past 2 years. During this period four groups of Spanish communists have visited the Soviet Union and before the end of the year a group of Soviet communists will visit Spain. With regard to Carrillo, I would like to say that I know of no communist leader who obtains any major advantages through his anti-Sovietism. Carrillo has been very critical of our country and our party; that was his right. In the past 2 and 1/2 years Carrillo has seen things from within his own country, has studied the problems and has been able to formulate PCE policy in greater detail. He has also heeded the voice of members of his party who sincerely want friendship with the USSR.

I believe that the Spanish communists are determining their own programs and their own paths to communism. This is not the Soviet Union's affair. If they are to build their own kind of socialism, this is what we want. Everything positive that they achieve we will accept and we will learn something from their experience. We are not proud. We try to approve of all experiments, even when they come from capitalist countries. The PCE does not concern itself much with criticizing our form of socialism. What I can guarantee is that our relations are improving every day. We have different outlooks on certain things, which can be the subject of discussion. But the principal point and aim is the same: peace, social progress and socialism. I have very good relations with Santiago Carrillo; we have discussed a great deal and we will continue to do so at whatever opportunities present themselves.

The CPSU also maintains good relations with the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE], with shared stances in many areas of foreign policy, mainly with regard to Spain's entry into NATO. On the other hand, it is no affair of ours if at some time the PCE and PSOE were to unite. What cannot be doubted is that stronger links would benefit democracy. I believe it is possible for them eventually to unite their efforts.

With regard to the terrorism which Spain is suffering, although we consider that this is the country's own internal affair, the USSR has been opposed to such precedures since before the Leninist revolution. Terrorism and anarchy have never been the Marxist way in the workers' struggle. I state bluntly that we could never support terrorists: Their position is totally antihumanitarian and it is necessary to combat them with all possible forces.

Last, with regard to the remaining international issues, it is proven that both countries are seeking parallel solutions, logically with different outlooks on certain points, but in general there is a shared spirit of aspiration to peace and progress based on democracy. These shared stances are the best foundation for a good understanding between our countries. We have many hopes that Gromyko's visit will contribute to the development of Spanish-Soviet relations and will serve the cause of international peace.

REPORT OF U.S. BASE ALERT IN TURKEY DRAWS GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION

LD061018 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Istanbul, December 6, TASS--The military personnel at the U.S. military bases in Turkey has been put on full alert, the newspaper GUNAYDIN writes today. In connection with this, the newspaper indicates that the Turkish Government categorically declared against the use of these bases in relation to the Iranian developments, and stresses that if the United States resort to military interference in Iran and start moving its troops through the bases in Turkey this will inflict an irreparable damage to the Turkish-American relations.

TURKEY, USSR SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1980

LD052350 Moscow TASS in English 1924 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, December 5, TASS--A protocol on trade between the USSR and Turkey for 1980 was signed here today. In accordance with the document, trade between the two countries is to reach 600 million dollars next year. This is [words indistinct] this year. The Soviet Union will supply Turkey with machinery and equipment, steel pipes, fertilizers and other commodities, indispensable for the developing Turkish economy. Turkey will supply the USSR with its traditional export commodities: live cattle, citrus fruits, and also separate industrial products, including consumer goods. Speaking after the protocol signing ceremony, head of the Turkish trade delegation U Guvven emphasized that the development of trade and economic cooperation promotes deeper and stronger [words indistinct] and goodneighborliness between Turkey and the Soviet Union.

REPORT ON MASSIVE USSR AIR MANEUVERS IN AFRICA, MIDDLE EAST

Paris LE POINT in French 26 Nov 79 p 59 WA

[Text]--According to intelligence reports of European origin, the USSR is said to have carried out, in October, some massive air maneuvers involving Africa and the Middle East. In 36 hours, a fleet of Antonov 22's is said to have transported 10,000 troops plus military materiel from the southern USSR to South Yemen and Ethiopia before returning them to their point of departure. The aircraft made stopovers in Iraq and Syria.

DATE FOR U.S. HOSTAGES' TRIAL TO BE SET IN 48 HOURS

LD071236 Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 7, TASS--It was announced in Tehran that the Iranian authorities are to announce within 48 hours a date for a trial of those American hostages who are suspected of espionage, ASSOCIATED PRESS reports.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL RELIEVES QOTBZADEH FROM POST OF RADIO-TV CHIEF

LD061454 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 6, TASS--The Iranian news agency PARS reports that the Islamic Revolutionary Council relieved Sadeq Qotbzadeh of the duties of managing director of the Iranian National Radio and Television. Sadeq Qotbzadeh was recently appointed foreign minister. The Iranian National Radio and Television will be managed by a five man special council led by member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council Ayatollah Musavi Ardebili.

MOBILIZATION STAFFS FOR CONTROL, TRAINED FORMED IN IRAN

LD061616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--A representative of the Islamic Revolutionary Council in the Ministry of National Defense reported to a BAMDAD correspondent from Ayatollah Khomeyni that staffs for national mobilization are being formed in all administrative centers in Iran from among representatives of the armed forces, the gendarmerie, the police, the Corps of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, religious leaders, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and local councils. The tasks of these staffs will include the organization of control over weapons and military training of people's volunteer corps in order to defend the country and the revolution from any aggression, above all from possible intervention by forces of imperialism headed by the United States.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 'DOSSIER' ON LATE NOV, EARLY DEC IRAN EVENTS

LD071119 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 49, 5 Dec 79 p 9 LD

[I. Belyayev article under the rubric "LG Dossier": "Iran-United States: Chronical of Events"]

[Text] It has been 1 month since Iranian students seized the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and have been demanding the former shah's extradition. This event is still at the center of world press, radio and television attention.

November 25--UN Secretary General K. Waldheim called for a Security Council session to be convened. He emphasized that the situation taking shape in the Persian Gulf region seriously threatens the cause of peace throughout the world. The New York TIMES pointed out that K. Waldheim had prepared his plan to hold this session with U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance.

November 26--The New York TIMES wrote: "The United States has resolutely supported UN Secretary General K. Waldheim's insistent call for a Security Council session to be convened to discuss the Iranian crisis in the hope that an official resolution demanding the hostages' release will be adopted.

And so, from the U.S. viewpoint, the hostages are the chief issue. In principle Iran has a quite different attitude toward what is happening.

November 27--Mohammad Mokri, Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union, gave a press conference in Moscow. Concerning Iran's demand that the shah be put on trial and the U.S. reluctance to heed Iran's requests for the deposed former monarch's extradition, the ambassador emphasized: "We understand that the United States is afraid that disclosures may be made during the shah's trial which will result in revolutions in many countries, and it is very possible that the great power, having begun an unequal battle, might be defeated. We are grateful to Mr Carter for the fact that his actions have resulted in the awakening of the world's oppressed peoples. It is obvious that the U.S. administration has not yet realized the whole depth and scope of our revolution."

Mr Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the former shah of Iran, who now declares that he is no richer than the average American millionaire, is telling a lie. His coded accounts contain $25-29 billion, as is now admitted in the United States. Earlier the Washington POST had cited a different figure-$22 billion. So, if you take the latter figure as your basis, it turns out that IN ALL [published in boldface] the former shah has increased his personal fortune 1,629 times!

Speaking about the former shah, Ambassador Mokri remarked that Iran had been a laboratory of the shah's crimes for 26 years. Mohammad Reza has hundreds of thousands of deaths on his conscience!

At first glance this grim statement of monstrous crimes might appear a sop to the emotions, as people in the United States emphasize. Alas, everything the Iranian ambassador said is absolutely true. Soon after the victory of the revolution Ayatollah Taleqani said in Tehran that the blood of 380,000 Iranian citizens is on the former shah's hands. At the hands of SAVAK agents and with the help of the machinery created by the United States to exterminate opposition Mohammad Reza sought to destroy all who opposed the shah's regime.

November 28--It was confirmed that Laingen, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in Iran, is continuing to live together with two aides in the Iranian Foreign Ministry building, where he was caught by the news of the takeover of the American Embassy in Tehran.

November 29--Commenting on the resignation of Bani Sadr, leader of the Iranian Foreign Ministry (he retained the post of minister of economic affairs and finance), New York TIMES correspondent J. Kifner wrote that this "seems to be one more victory for the (Khomeyni--I.B.) group in the struggle for power...over those whom it regards as having yielded to the influence of Western ideals." Dwelling on the personality of S. Qotbzadeh, the new foreign minister, the correspondent pointed out that "his strength is founded on close ties with Ayatollah Khoemyni. Qotbzadeh was head of Khomeyni's bodyguard during his exile in France.... Apart from everything else, Qotbzadeh has tremendous influence because television and radio are under his control."

The following assertion appeared in the New York TIMES: "Israeli Defense Minister E. Weizman has a plan to rescue the Americans, which he discussed with U.S. Ambassador Lewis...."

The Iranian Embassy in Canada gave an assurance that all lawful contracts between Tehran and foreign states will be respected.

As the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR reported, the indifferent reaction in West Europe to the taking of hostages in Tehran serves as a source of increasing displeasure to American diplomats... They believe that the reaction of West European countries is accounted for not simply by their reluctance to annoy Ayatollah Khomeyni. Some of them are convinced that these countries' position is partly accounted for by the manifest cooling of their attitude toward the United States.

December 1--UN Secretary General K. Waldheim was informed that the Islamic Revolution Council has decided not to participate in the Security Council session. The previous evening K. Waldheim had had a telephone conversation with Iran's new foreign minister. As a spokesman for the UN secretary general reported, the minister had assured K. Waldheim of the safety of the American diplomats held in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Iranian Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh held a press conference for foreign journalists. He declared that he will maintain contacts with responsible persons at the United Nations for a further discussion of questions connected with the Iranian-American conflict. "The only condition for talks on the hostages," S. Quotbzadeh declared, "is the return of the deposed shah to Iran to be put on trial."

The New York TIMES wrote: "After Mexico's unexpected step (refusing Mohammad Reza an entry visa--I.B.) the Carter administration had begun an intensive search for a new refuge for the shah.... Senator F. Church has already suggested making the Republic of South Africa such a place.... The choice of this country, the State Department believes, would be perfectly logical, taking into account the fact that the shah's father spent 2 years in exile in Johannesburg, where he died in July 1944."

December 2--It became known that the International Court in The Hague has sent the U.S. and Iranian governments cables informing them that the question of the conflict between Iran and the United States has now been submitted for the court's examination (following an action by the United States--I.B) and that open court sessions will probably begin 10 December.

AMERICAN 'COMMANDOS' REPORTEDLY LAND IN DHAHRAN

LD061620 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Paris--The French journal VSD writes: The first American commandos delivered by Hercules transport aircraft have landed at the main Saudi oil port in the Persian Gulf, Dhahran. All were in civilian clothing and are officially regarded as technical specialists. Under the senario worked out by the Pentagon, these American forces concentrated on the Arabian coast could, under protection from the missile-cruiser La Salle, take over the island and port of Kharq. Here, in enormous tanks, Iran's oil intended for export is stored. Whoever holds Kharq could strangle Iran economically. The journal goes on to report that at the present time up to 40,000 former Iranian military men in the pay of the shah have concentrated in Egypt, Israel and Jordan. In Tehran itself, says the weekly, armed supporters of the shah are operating underground, awaiting the signal to attack. VSD quotes the commander of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division, General (?Walker), who says: We have Iran in a vice.

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON USSR'S FOREIGN BROADCASTS, SUPPORT FOR IRAN

NC051800 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 5 Dec 79 NC

[Vera Lebedeva Commentary]

[Excerpts] A great number of our listeners write that Radio Moscow comments on world events with good intentions, perfect [word indistinct] and factually, and helps listeners get a true picture of critical international situations. It also has commentaries and reports on life in the Soviet Union. We thank those listeners who (?place) a value on Radio Moscow's contribution in the struggle for peace, friendship and cooperation between peoples and nations. [words indistinct].

Radio Moscow counts the struggle for peace, arms reduction and detente as its chief duty.

A number of you also know that Radio Moscow broadcasts many programs on cooperation between peoples and nations. This (?applies) to Iran, our nearest neighbor, of whose people Soviet individuals have a good opinion and the deepest respect. One of our listeners, Mr [name indistinct] (Shokri), has accurately summed up Iranian-Soviet relations. He has written that for a long time friendly relations have existed between Iran and the Soviet Union.

During 50 years of foreign broadcasting, Radio Moscow has been a loudspeaker for solidarity with people struggling for national freedom. Radio Moscow has consistently supported Iran's struggle for truth and justice. It is (?pleasing) to us when you say it was from Radio Moscow that you gained the information on Soviet support for the people's anti-imperialist and freedom revolution in your country. This support has a logical aspect for internationalism and fraternal solidarity with peoples come from our socialist mold in which people are friends and brothers to each other.

SUPREME SOVIET PASSES PDRY TREATY TO FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSIONS

LD061552 Moscow TASS in English 1506 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has submitted to the foreign affairs commissions of the chambers of the Soviet parliament, for their conclusion, the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, signed in Moscow on October 25, that was submitted to it for ratification by the USSR Council of Ministers.

YEMEN LEADERS ON COUNTRIES' TASK, TIES WITH USSR

LD061427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Peresada dispatch under the rubric "12 Years Independence for Democratic Yemen": "The Future Is Being Born Today"]

[Excerpt] Aden, November--"After the question of power had been resolved in Democratic Yemen in the interests of the workers, peasants, revolutionary intelligentsia and other detachments of working people, the central task was the development of the national economy on new bases." Ali Nasir Muhammad, prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] noted in our conversation. "It is a matter of creating the material and technical base for building a socialist society in the future through unswerving development of the economy."

It is precisely this goal which is the basis in the directives for the new 1979-1983 5-year plan. By the end of the 5-year plan the gross social product is to be 361.1 million dinars, that is, it will increase by 68 percent as compared to 1978.

Here emphasis will be placed on the optimal utilization of the resources at the republic's disposal and the all-round strengthening of the state and cooperative sector. It is envisaged that in 1983 they will account for four-fifths of the entire volume of industrial and agricultural production. Major appropriations are being allocated to the expansion of the energy base, transport and communications, housing construction, education and health care.

"An important event took place this summer: Democratic Yemen became a participant in CEMA with observer status," 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said. "Since it will promote the growth of cooperation between the PDRY and the socialist community, it is essential to coordinate our 5-year plan with the plans of the CEMA member states."

Of course a country which only recently gained its independence also has difficulties. Its own resources are as yet extremely limited, there are not enough skilled cadres and the demand for manpower as a whole has increased. The food problem has not yet been solved and there have been mistakes in the organization and management of the economy. People here are aware of these difficulties, which are primarily a result of the backward economy inherited from colonialism. They do not conceal them but are striving to overcome them.

This approach is not fortuitous. It is explained by the masses' ever growing political acitivity and their active participation in the republic's life. Local councils, a modern people's army and a people's militia have been created. A new constitution has been adopted. The end of last year saw the first general elections to the Supreme People's Assembly--the supreme organ of legislative power in the country. People here associate all these achievements with the consistent course of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP]--the vanguard of the South Yemen people.

"Now all the directions in which the development of the republic is progressing are clearly defined in by the party program and the report to its first congress" 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly, told your PRAVDA correspondent. "Our main tasks consist in strengthening the party's leading role, increasing the influence of the ideas of scientific socialism among the masses , securing the further development of the economy and cosnolidating the power of the working people by direct participation in the administration of the state."

In the Khormaksar region not far from the coast a large beautiful building is being built. This is the new complex of the higher school of scientific socialism constructed as gift from the CPSU Central Committee to the YSP Central Committee.

The school's activity is a specific manifestation of the close ties between the CPSU and the YSP. Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PDRY in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres is developing successfully and expanding. Our country has rendered and is rendering assistance to the young republic in implementing over 40 different projects. A fish cannery in Al-Mukalla will be commissioned on 30 November--the largest enterprise in the country built with USSR participation.

"Relations between Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union are strategic relations which have emerged and are growing stronger in the course of the common struggle against imperialism, for the victory of the cause of liberation and progress and for the growing influence of world socialism," 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il stressed. "They have become even firmer as a result of the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty, which reflects our unity and cohesion and our desire to deepen mutual understanding and stability and peace throughout the world."

BREZHNEV SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO 'ARAFAT

LD051013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of L.I. Brezhnev message to Yasir 'Arafat on International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People]

[Text] To Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people I cordially congratulate you, Comrade 'Arafat, the leadership of the PLO and the entire Arab people of Palestine. On this day which is being widely marked throughout the world, progressive mankind is reaffirming its strengthening solidarity with the struggle of the Palestine people for the realization of their lawful rights, including the inalienable right to self-determination and establishment of an independent state.

In the vanguard of this struggle is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--the PLO--which has become one of the foremost detachments of the Arab liberation movement. Thanks to its valor, steadfastness and principled attitude, this organization has won widespread international recognition. Support for the just cause of the Palestinians is an invariable line pursued by the Soviet Union, which opposes the anti-Arab policy of separate deals and advocates a comprehensive settlement and the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

I wish the friendly Palestinian people and their political vanguard--the PLO--fresh successes in the struggle against imperialism and Israeli aggression, for attaining national independence and the establishment of their own state.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

LD051251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Public Meeting"]

[Text] The Communist Party and all Soviet people wholly support the Palestinian people's heroic struggle for the restoration of their national rights, flouted by international imperialism and Israeli Zionism. This was said 28 November at the meeting of Moscow's public devoted to the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people.

The main speaker--Yu.Ya. Barabash, chairman of the Soviet committee for friendship and solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people--noted that the firm basis of the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Palestinian peoples is formed by their common dedication to the ideal of freedom, independence, peace and progress and their common positions on the main problems of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of a Palestinian delegation and member of the PLO Executive Committee, stressed that the present demonstration of solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people is yet another testimony to the CPSU's principled, firm and consistent position in support of the Arabs' struggle for the liberation of all the Arab lands occupied by Israel and implementation of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state.

The adopted resolution emphatically condemns the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty and expresses wholehearted support for the policy line of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at an all-embracing settlement in the Near East.

The heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to the USSR of a number of foreign states attended the meeting.

COMMENTARY ON RHODESIAN CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

Danger of S. African Intervention

LD061900 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 6, TASS--TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes: At the London conference on Rhodesia, the delegation of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front succeeded in getting official assurances from Lord Carrington that the South African troops will be withdrawn from Rhodesia on the basis of the ceasefire agreement.

But alarming reports continue coming from Pretoria. The South African racists have no intention of giving up their plans of interfering in the Rhodesian affairs. Following the bellicose statement of the racist Premier P. Botha that South Africa plans to occupy Rhodesia if the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front wins the elections, the apartheid regime started increasing actively its military presence north of the South African borders. As the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH admits, large contingents of South African security forces entered in the past few weeks the territory of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and this can be a threat to Rhodesian settlement. P. Botha himself admitted that on the basis of an arrangement with the Salisbury regime, the South African troops are for some time solving in Rhodesia the tasks connected with the defence of common interests.

What kind of tasks are these? Pointing to the extremely broad scope of the South African military presence in Rhodesia, the Western press admits that the arrival of ever new contingents of South African troops there is connected with Pretoria's attempts to consolidate the positions of the Salisbury authorities. Already now they are playing the key role in the preparation and holding of combat operations of the Muzorewa-Smith punitives against the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and against "frontline states" supporting the patriots. South African planes are used in raids on neighbouring countries. Rhodesian pilots undergo training in South Africa. Weapons used by Rhodesian troops come from South Africa, too. It was announced in Pretoria a few days ago that special operational forces have been formed. They are concentrated along the border with Rhodesia.

It is not accidental that the widening of the South African military presence in Rhodesia started after South African Foreign Minister R. Botha had visited London, where he discussed problems of Rhodesian settlement on a neocolonialist basis with Lord Carrington. It is precisely this circumstance that gives the ground to many people to doubt the sincerity of the intentions of Britian which as Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said, is yielding to the pressure of the Republic of South Africa that is doing everything to prevent the victory of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

In view of the similarity of neo-colonialist interests of Britain and the Republic of South Africa in southern Africa, many foreign policy analysts believe there might exist a collusion between the British Conservative Government and the South African racists aimed at trying to "legalize" the puppet regime of Muzorewa-Smith upon achieving ceasefire in Rhodesia and lifting the economic sanctions against Salisbury.

If this manoeuvre behind the backs of the Zimbabwe African majority is impossible to carry out, the racist military, encouraged from London, is prepared to go to the extreme in order to prevent the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front from coming into power in Zimbabwe. This is the only explanation for the fact that while the British delegation at the London conference is talking about "peaceful settlement" in Rhodesia, Britain's ally, Pretoria, is preparing to occupy Rhodesia.

The sinister plans of the racists and their Western patrons constitute a serious threat to peace and security in the area and all over the world. Independent Africa demands that Britain should stop double dealing in the question of Rhodesia's future and should come out with outright condemnation of the policy of armed blackmail to which the Republic of South Africa resorts.

Problems Still Unsolved

LD061850 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Lukyanov and Valentin Gubernatorov]

[Text] According to reports from London, the participants in the conference on Rhodesia, because of the consistent and constructive position of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, have reached a compromise agreement on a cease-fire in that country. Now its details should be coordinated by the military experts of the three delegations--the Patriotic Front, the present regime in Salisbury, and Britain. The date of the agreement on this issue coming into force will be announced in the last days of the conference which has been continuing for almost 3 months. Zvbogo, the Patriotic Front's representative, speaking at a press conference in London, said that difficult negotiations are still in prospect. He stressed the need to resolve problems on the conditions for separating the troops of the two sides in the conflict, on the withdrawal of foreign mercenaries and the South African units from Rhodesia, and also on the strength and the complement of the international observers' contingent from the Commonwealth countries. But despite Lord Carrington's official assertions that South African troops will be withdrawn from Rhodesia on the basis of the cease-fire agreement, the Pretoria racists do not give up their plans to interfere in Rhodesia's affairs.

Thus following the bellicose statement of Pieter Botha, the prime minister, that South Africa is planning to occupy Rhodesia in case the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front wins the elections, South Africa has begun actively to increase its military presence to the north of her border. According to the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, during the past few weeks large contingents of South African security forces have entered the territory of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. It is no accident that the expansion of the South African military presence in Rhodesia has started after the South African minister of foreign affair's visit to London, where he discussed the problems of a Rhodesian settlement in the neocolonial manner. Taking into account the community of Britain's and South Africa's interests in southern Africa, many observers believe there to be collusion between the Conservative Government of Britain and Pretoria's racists, directed at legalizing the puppet regime of Muzorewa-Smith in Rhodesia after a ceasefire is reached in Rhodesia and canceling the economic sanctions against Salisbury.

Needs for Peace, Not Truce

LD061950 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] It has been announced in London that a compromise cease-fire agreement has been reached at the conference on Rhodesia. Our observer has this comment: The very last item on the conference's agenda has been exhausted. Certain details of a cease-fire agreement have yet to be finalized. They include such questions as the disengagement of the sides involved in the conflict, the withdrawal of foreign mercenaries and South African troops from Rhodesia and the number and composition of a Commonwealth observers contingent. But in any event the conference is now drawing to a close. What have the 3 months' long negotiations revealed? First of all, the diametrically opposed views of the negotiators. The British side was frankly pushing through its own settlement plan which was designed to bolster up the position of the puppet Muzorewa-Smith regime. The Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, for its part, was insisting on the genuine transfer of power to the African majority.

This difference of approach made the discussions in London particularly sharp. On many occasions the British side by way of an ultimatum tried to force the Patriotic Front to join the British plan or break the talks. In all cases, the Patriotic Front was to be held responsible for the failure of the conference. As for the British side, it would have got an opportunity for the realization of its plan. But this has not happened, however. The Patriotic Front showed a good deal of flexibility at the talks, standing by its principles all the time. While assessing the work of the conference, observers are singleminded in concluding that Britain has failed to impose on the front its own version of a settlement.

The latest plan drawn up in London bears a compromise nature. Rhodesia has long needed peace--peace and not a truce. If this peace is to triumph, the Rhodesian issue should be resolved in the interests of the Zimbabwe people. Yet it seems that the London authorities already intend to try to make the realization of the London decisions more difficult. Commenting on the fact, the leaders of the Patriotic Front declared that the front units will remain vigilant and will be ready to check any provocations by the reactionary forces.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS DELEGATION

LD070745 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1630 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In Moscow, [few words indistinct] of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and Central Committee secretary, Boris Ponomarev, has held a meeting with a delegation from the African National Congress of South Africa. The head of the delegation, the president of the African National Congress, Oliver Tambo, pointed out the deepening crisis in the system of apartheid in the South African Republic. He spoke highly of the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and its support for the African people's struggle for freedom and independence.

GUINEA-BISSAU PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW, KHERSON

LD051027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Stay of Delegation"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the African Independence Party of Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC] a PAIGC Supreme Struggle Council (central committee) delegation headed by A. Coursino Tolentino, chairman of a PAIGC district [okruzhniy] committee, was in the Soviet Union from 17 through 28 November.

The delegation was received in the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department and International Department. It visited Khersonskaya Oblast in addition to Moscow, familiarized itself with the CPSU's experience of party organizational work and the Soviet people's life, visited industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and cultural institutions and had discussions at the Khersonskiy Obkom and Gorkom.

The guests spoke highly of the Soviet people's achievements and stressed the lasting significance of the CPSU's experience for countries embarking on the path of independence and social progress. The delegation members expressed satisfaction with the state of party relations between the CPSU and the PAIGC and expressed themselves in favor of further developing cooperation and strengthening the ties between our parties and peoples.

MOZAMBIQUE DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH USTINOV IN MOSCOW

LD071407 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 1 December Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, received A.J. Chipande, member of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party Central Committee Standing Political Committee and Mozambique minister of national defense, who is in the Soviet Union.

A friendly talk took place during which questions of mutual interest were discussed.

Taking part in the talk were Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister.

SOVIET AID TO ETHIOPIA HAS HELPED ECONOMY IN MANY SPHERES

LD062106 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The public in revolutionary Ethiopia has marked the first anniversary of the Soviet-Ethiopian treaty of friendship and cooperation. It was signed in Moscow by the General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, President Leonid Brezhnev, and Chairman of the Provisional Administrative Council and Prime Minister of socialist Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam. Here is what a Radio Moscow correspondent (Vadim Lobachevskiy) reports from Addis Ababa:

The local press gives much coverage to the anniversary. It assesses highly the friendly all-round contacts between the two countries. The Ethiopian HERALD says the Soviet-Ethiopian treaty is the basis for promoting long-term cooperation. Its principles and equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in the affairs of each other.

When Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin was on a visit to Ethiopia last September a new protocol was signed to the Soviet-Ethiopian agreement on economic and technical cooperation. The protocol puts emphasis on the development of bilateral cooperation in geophysical prospecting, oil processing, agriculture and construction. The Soviet Union helps Ethiopia search for oil and gas, helps rebuild the Assaba oil refinery which was put up with Soviet assistance, construct a tractor and combine assembly factory and do large-scale building work in the countryside. Scores of Soviet engineers and other technicians are working in friendly Ethiopia. They provide technical assistance in constructing various economic projects and also in operating them. Besides, there are many Soviet doctors and teachers in Ethiopia.

The Soviet Union does very much to help train local specialists. At present about 1,600 Ethiopian students are studying in the Soviet Union. Many of those who have already graduated from Soviet educational establishments are now working in different regions of Ethiopia. Among them is (Sisaka Tabede). He graduated from the Moscow Textile College. Now he is in charge of a shop at one of the country's biggest textile factories, near Addis Ababa. In an interview for Radio Moscow (Sisika Tabede) hailed the strengthening of friendly cooperation with the Soviet Union. This cooperation, he said, played an important role in strengthening and developing the national economy of Ethiopia and building a socialist society in the country.

USTINOV GREETS RAUL CASTRO ON CUBAN ARMED FORCES DAY

LD070911 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR defense minister, to Gen Raul Castro Ruz, Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee second secretary and Political Bureau member and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, on Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Day]

[Text] To Army Gen Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and myself I cordially congratulate you and all Cuban servicemen on your holiday--the Republic of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

It is pleasant and gladdening for us to realize that the Revolutionary Armed Forces, linked by ties of friendship with the Soviet Armed Forces, are making a worthy contribution to the defense of their people's revolutionary gains and reliably serving the cause of peace and socialism. We wish you, Comrade Minister, and the personnel of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces great new successes in combat and political training and the consolidation of their motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS MEXICAN CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD061355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Greetings message from the CPSU Central Committee to the Mexican Communist Party Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the PCM]

[Text] To the Mexican Communist Party [PCM] Central Committee:

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends the communists and all Mexico's democrats and working people cordial greetings in connection with a noteworthy date--the 60th anniversary of the Mexican Communist Party.

Created under the direct influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution under conditions of the rise of the workers movement, from the day it was founded the PCM embarked upon the path of courageous struggle for the working people's political and social rights and the strengthening of national independence and against the plundering of the country's natural riches by foreign monopolies. The CPSU follows with great attention and sympathy the activities of the PCM, which consistently opposes imperialism and reaction and advocates democracy and social progress. Soviet communists note with a feeling of satisfaction that fraternal ties exist and are developing between the CPSU and the PCM. We value the Mexican communists' contribution to strengthening relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union. We wish the PCM new successes in the organizational and ideological strengthening of its ranks and in all its activity directed toward the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the PCM! Long live friendship between the CPSU and the PCM and between the Soviet and Mexican peoples! Long live Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

SPEECHES, RESULTS OF SUPREME SOVIET SESSION, CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Tikhonov Report on People's Control

LD061645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Text of report delivered at the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' 30 November joint sitting in Moscow by Deputy N.A. Tikhonov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers: "On the USSR Draft Law on People's Control in the USSR"]

[Text] Comrade deputies!

The results of the Central Committee plenum which has just completed its work and the profound speech delivered at this plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium --that outstanding leader of the party and people, staunch Marxist-Leninist and ardent fighter for peace and the triumph of the ideals of communism--are the focus of the attention of our party and entire people.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave an all-round scientific analysis of the party's policy and practical activity in developing the socialist economy at the present stage, defined the tasks facing the country, and generalized ways and means of implementing them.

Exceptional importance attaches to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's instructions on the need for strict and unconditional fulfillment of the laws of the Soviet state, the further consolidation of socialist law and order, and the enhancement of the people's control organs' responsibility for the successful functioning of the entire economic mechanism and the implementation of the plan targets.

The draft law on people's control in the USSR submitted for your examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers accords with precisely these tasks.

The bill has been drafted in accordance with the USSR Constitution and the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of subsequent party Central Committee plenums. The law is based on the great Lenin's ideas of people's control. Profound scientific prophesy is contained in these words of his: "Until the supreme phase of communism arrives, socialism requires the strictest control from the public and the state." Vladimir Ilich Lenin not only substantiated the need for control under socialism but also elaborated the principles for its organization and activity. Guided by Lenin's teaching, our party is constantly improving control as a means of enlisting the broad masses into communist building.

In preparing the bill very important significance attached to the works and speeches of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of the development of the political system of Soviet society and the organization of control. Control and control again, multiplied by lively organizational work free from formalism, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stresses, all-round encouragement for the working people's initiative and a strict demand on every worker for the matter assigned to him--that is the key task now.

The bill reflects the party's program directives and and the Constitution's provisions on ways of further improving socialist democracy and intensifying people's control.

The very title "people's control" exhaustively expresses the essence of control of the new, socialist type. In the shape of the people's control organs there has been found one of the effective forms of the implementation by workers, peasants and the intelligentsia of their right to daily control over all aspects of the work of the state and economic organs and enterprises and organizations. The living, practical business of millions and millions of people's control workers, the active assistants of the party and state, lies behind the bill's laconic provisions.

The bill generalizes the rich experience of the control organs' work in the Soviet state. From workers' control via the worker and peasant inspectorate to the system of people's control currently functioning--that is their great and glorious path.

The bill takes into account Soviet citizens' numerous suggestions regarding the need to intensify control and strengthen discipline voiced during the nationwide discussion of the draft constitution and in the letters received by the party Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers.

The bill submitted for your examination is designed to define the task of the people's control organs and their functions and rights and to regulate the organization and procedure for the activity of these organs.

Inasmuch as you have before you the bill, comrade deputies, and have familiarized yourselves with it, allow me to dwell only on its basic provisions.

The activity of the people's control organs, as the bill states, is implemented in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU. This determines above all the law's political content.

The CPSU, as the nucleus of our society's political system, guides the Soviet people's entire creative activity and imparts a plan-governed, scientifically substantiated nature to their struggle for the victory of communism.

The party displays all-round concern to insure that Lenin's ideas on constant and effective control by the broad masses are unswervingly implemented.

The new Constitution has enhanced the significance and prestige of the people's control organs and the role of the soviets in forming these organs and leading them. The soviets form the people's control organs and rely on them in exercising their function.

The people's control organs form a single system--from groups and posts to the USSR People's Control Committee formed by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The bill provides for the USSR People's Control Committee to work under the leadership of the Supreme Soviet and its Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

In accordance with the law on the USSR Council of Ministers, the government, in exercising control over the activity of the ministries, state committees and other organs under its jurisdiction relies on the USSR People's Control Committee and guides its control work in the sphere of economic and sociocultural building and other spheres of state administration.

The USSR People's Control Committee reports to the Supreme Soviet at least once during the latter's term of office and regularly reports on its work to the Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers.

On the basis of the results of checks and taking into account the nature of the issues, the USSR People's Control Committee submits proposals and makes representations to the Supreme Soviet Presidium or USSR Council of Ministers.

A similar solution is applied to questions of mutual relations between the republican people's control committees and the supreme organs of statepower and administration of the union and autonomous republics. The committees locally are accountable to the corresponding soviets and they work under their leadership, as well as under the leadership of the higher-ranking people's control committees.

Taking into account the working people's suggestions, the bill provides for a new procedure for creating people's control groups and posts under the village and settlement soviets of people's deputies. They will not be formed at sessions of these soviets.

A characteristic feature of the bill is its embodiment of Lenin's principles of control. Their basis is their mass nature. The idea of the masses' decisive role in control permeates the entire content of the bill. The main force of people's control, it points out, is made up of the workers, kolkhoz members and employees who take part in the work of the people's control groups, posts and committees. Many millions of Soviet citizens--the most authoritative and respected people elected by the labor collectives--are now working fruitfully in them. With such broad participation by the working people, control truly becomes control by the whole people and, as Lenin said, it cannot be evaded, there will be nowhere to escape from it.

The bill states that people's control combines state control with the working people's control at enterprises and in kolkhozes, institutions and organizations. In their practical activity the people's control organs rely on a large aktiv, on the people's control and posts operating on a social basis. Over 1.3 million such groups and posts are now operating in the country.

Democratic centralism is a very important principle of the work of the people's control system and makes it possible to resolve purposefully the tasks which are set it by proceeding from general state interests while taking into account the specific conditions of the work of enterprises and organizations.

The activity of the people's control organs, the law points out, must be carried out while strictly observing socialist legality in full accordance with the Constitution. At the same time these organs are required to promote the consolidation of legality and state discipline in the work of enterprises, organizations and officials.

An essential condition for the fruitfulness of control is its openness. People's control, in broadly publicizing the shortcomings revealed and submitting them for public appraisal, thereby mobilizes the labor collectives and citizens to eliminate them. The people's control organs regularly inform the working people about their activity through the press, television and radio and apprise the labor collectives of the decisions taken on the basis of checks.

Comrade deputies!

In formulating the basic tasks of the people's control organs' activity the bill puts in first place the verification of the execution of the party directives, Soviet laws and government decisions, particularly on questions of economic building. In this sphere it is above all the creation of the material and technical base of communism, the attainment of the supreme goal of social production proclaimed by our Constitution--the fullest satisfaction of people's material and spiritual requirements--which are insured.

Therefore, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev points out, the working people's control is extended primarily to the most fundamental thing--economic life, the sphere of production and distribution and the activity of the state apparatus.

Who better than the people's control workers, working in the masses' midst, and knowing the state of affairs at almost every enterprise and at every work station can help in resolving the tasks of improving social production efficiency and work quality. The very system of people's control is such that it enables them to see daily where violations and blunders are being committed and to prevent them in good time and exert the necessary influence.

The experience of these organs' work provides many positive examples. Thus, the collectives of the Moscow enterprises, with the aid of the people's control workers, have revealed considerable production reserves, which made it possible to save 130,000 tons of ferrous and nonferrous metals last year and to produce over 2 million meters of silk textiles and a great deal of other output over and above the plan. The measures taken on the basis of the results of checks on the work of Leningradskaya Oblast enterprises made it possible to produce output worth R41 million over and above the plan in a year. In the Ukraine checks were carried out at virtually all enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes during a republican survey of economic savings and thrift. As a result of the elimination of shortcomings and the introduction of the proposals made by people's control committees and groups and by the working people, about 4 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity and almost 2 million tons of ideal fuel have been saved in the republic in the past 18 months. There is also rich experience of the effective work of the people's control organs in other union republics.

The people's control workers have many useful pieces of work to their credit but they must work even harder in the future. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out: "We need precise and harmonious activity on the part of the entire management apparatus, the real responsibility of each person for the matters entrusted to him, a persistent struggle against violations of state discipline and against all sorts of excesses, thriftlessness and abuses. The 9-million strong army of people's control workers and the USSR People's Control Committee which heads it must stand in the front line here...."

Comrade deputies!

The people's control organs have a particularly large amount of work to do in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the tasks set in the speech delivered at this plenum by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The present session's discussion of the plan and budget for 1980, the last year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, has shown what important questions have to be resolved in the sphere of developing industry, agriculture, transport and capital construction. The successful fulfilment of the plan and budget will strengthen our country's economic might still further and make it possible to insure the further growth of the Soviet people's welfare.

Constant control over the fulfillment of plan targets is one of the people's control organs' most important tasks. They must thoroughly investigate the production activity of associations and enterprises, look deeply into the reasons for shortcomings and persistently seek their elimination.

It is essential now to considerably intensify control over the fulfillment of construction plans and the timely commissioning and startup of production and sociocultural projects. The setting up of many of them, the deputies noted at this session, is being delayed for a long time time and some new capacities are commissioned with large amounts of work still uncompleted and with a poor work standard. The volumes of uncompleted construction are great. There are still many instances where financial and material resources and manpower, despite the instructions of party and government, are not concentrated on priority projects nearing completion but are spread thinly over too many and often secondary construction sites. We can no longer tolerate this situation!

The people's control organs must involve themselves more actively in the verification of the fulfillment of plans for rail shipments and the rational utilization of rolling stock. The disruptions allowed in freight shipments are explained largely by violations of discipline both in transport and in other sectors of the economy. In actual fact an acute shortage of rail cars is frequently experienced and at the same time tens of thousands of cars stand idle at railroad stations and enterprises' sidings.

The fulfillment of targets for output deliveries in accordance with concluded contracts and commitments requires daily attention from people's control workers. Contract discipline is still not observed everywhere unconditionally. Yet under the conditions of extensive production sharing and specialization the disruption of output deliveries by one enterprise leads to the disruption of the normal operation of many other production facilities and frequently entails big losses.

The struggle for the high quality of the output produced is one of the main avenues in the work of the people's control organs. It is essential to create an atmosphere of public condemnation around those who botch their work and to erect a reliable barrier against the production of shoddy articles.

The bill attaches special significance to active work in revealing our economy's reserves and monitoring the introduction of the achievements of science and technology and leading experience into production. Our successes could be more considerable if we made fuller use of existing reserves. There are possibilities for further improving production efficiency and work quality in every sector and at every enterprise. The people's control organs have a very broad field of activity here.

Questions of the economical expenditure of manpower and physical and financial resources and the resolute halting of cases of thriftlessness and extravagance are being raised very acutely. The struggle for the strictest economy and thrift in everything--be it electricity or fuel, metal or construction materials, working time or money--must take a leading place in the work of the people's control organs.

Great tasks are being set before the people's control organs in agriculture. Above all it is necessary persistently to seek the zealous use of the enormous physical and financial resources which the state earmarks for the countryside, the greatest return from each ruble invested, the correct use of equipment, and a careful attitude toward it.

Control over the rational utilization of everything created by the agricultural workers' selfless labor is no less important. It is necessary to insure the safekeeping of agricultural produce and bring it to the consumer and to prevent losses of this produce. The question of grain, vegetable and fruit losses is not only an economic but also a political issue.

The problem of the conservation of the natural environment is becoming increasingly urgent at this time. "Keeping the ground, air and water pure is a statewide task," Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted when he spoke in Dnepropetrovsk. "There was a time when we tried to commission a plant as rapidly as possible and produce output at any price. But now we must construct in such a way as to spare nature. We must renovate old enterprises so that they do not harm the environment."

It is the duty of the people's control organs to keep a strict eye on the timely fulfillment by all enterprises and organizations of the outlined measures for the rational utilization and conservation of natural resources.

The growth of our country's economic might and of production efficiency is the basis for implementing large-scale measures to improve the people's well-being. The population's real incomes are constantly increasing, public consumption funds are growing, and the network of health, educational and cultural institutions is developing. An enormous amount of housing construction is in progress. These are undoubted successes in implementing our party's social program.

Obviously not all questions have yet been resolved. There are justified complaints from working people about shortcomings in the range and quality of some consumer goods and in the organization of trade and consumer services, that is, in all spheres affecting the interests of literally every family and every person. People's control organs must react more sharply to such signals and strive to adopt the necessary measures for the speediest elimination of the shortcomings.

In all their activity people's control organs must help to improve the work of enterprises, organizations, ministries and departments and resolutely oppose everything which harms the interests of the state and society. This will make it possible to make fuller use of existing potential for the further development of all economic sectors.

Recently the party Central Committee and the government adopted important resolutions on improving planning and the economic mechanism. People's control organs must actively participate in unremitting monitoring the fulfillment of these decisions.

The role of people's control is becoming substantially enhanced in the struggle against violations of state discipline, red tape and bureaucracy and for insuring accuracy, operational efficiency and coordination in the work of the state apparatus. It is essential to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward manifestations of localistic tendencies, a narrowly departmental approach to matters and any attempts to deceive the state.

Working people's opinions and proposals give invaluable help to people's control organs. Suffice to say that every year hundreds of thousands of citizens turn to people's control committees alone regarding various questions. The overwhelming majority of letters are imbued with concern for state interests. Many of them have provided grounds for carrying out checks and adopting necessary measures.

The new law grants wide powers to people's control organs. They will influence people who are guilty of violations both by comradely criticism and the discussion of incorrect actions and by calling such people to account.

The people's control committees have every opportunity to carry out detailed checks on the state of affairs in enterprises, establishments and organizations regardless of their departmental subordination. They are empowered to demand the elimination of exposed shortcomings, to impose penalties on the people at fault, attach earning so as to recover deficits and to dismiss officials who have failed to insure fulfillment of party and government decisions.

Obviously there is no question of punishing people in every instance following the results of checks. But when flagrant violations and abuses exist the people's control committees must act resolutely regardless of the posts occupied by officials.

The law directs leaders of enterprises, organizations, ministries and departments to urgently examine the proposals and recommendations of people's control organs, to eliminate exposed shortcomings and to inform them of the measures adopted within the prescribed times. This is an important condition for insuring results from control.

It must be emphasized that the main purpose of control is to improve the situation at the sites inspected. It is not merely a matter of revealing and ascertaining defects. It is necessary to insure their elimination. [paragraph continues]

Control only gives positive results when prompt action is taken to adopt measures to prevent and eliminate blunders in work and to elicit the reasons for negligence and stoppages. Unfortunately not all checks yet accord with the set requirements. It is essential to insure that they are more effective and bring real benefit.

People's control committees achieve greatest results when they work in close collaboration with permanent commissions of the soviets and with trade union, Komsomol and other social organizations.

Constant contacts in work between the people's control organs and the Procuracy, MVD, judicial and state arbitration organs and the courts are of important significance, particularly in the protection of socialist property and the struggle against distortion of data and abuses. Everything which the country possesses and which was created by people's labor must be cherished wholeheartedly. Socialist property is the basis of our economic system and is sacred and inviolable.

The bill devotes great attention to the people's controller as the main figure in exercising supervision. The work of people's patrol members [dozornyye naroda]--the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia--is highly appreciated in our country.

Being a people's controller is a great honor and an estimable duty. He must in everything always justify the trust placed in him, be extremely objective, exacting and principled when it is a matter of protecting state and social interests, and take constant pains to preserve and augment the people's property.

The law sets out essential guarantees to insure the successful work of people's controllers. Hindering people's controllers in the execution of the duties entrusted to them and victimizing them entail punishment of the guilty parties. Moral and material incentives for people's controllers are also provided. Leaders of soviet and economic organs and also social organizations must give every support to the activity of people's controllers and give them every assistance.

Control activity truly performed by the whole people is graphic confirmation of the advantages of socialist democracy and convincing evidence of the reality of the extensive powers enjoyed by working people in conditions of our all-people's state. Capitalist states, which guard the interests of the exploiter minority, do not give their citizens such powers.

True people's control has developed and is actively functioning only in socialist society, where state power, the means of production and all wealth are in the hands of the people!

Comrade deputies! The adoption of the law on people's control in the USSR mark still a new stage in the work of people's control organs. The law will undoubtedly contribute to the further improvement of all their activity and to greater activity among people's controllers. At the same time it will serve the further deepening of socialist democracy and the wider involvement of working people in running the affairs of state and society.

It can be said with confidence that the Soviet people will greet with approval the Supreme Soviet's ratification of the law on people's control in the USSR. (prolonged applause)

Gorbachev on Judicial Bills

LD061257 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Dec 79 pp 4, 5 LD

[Text of report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission at the 30 November joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities: "On the USSR Draft Law on the USSR Supreme Court, the USSR Draft Law on the USSR Procuracy, the USSR Draft Law on State Arbitration in the USSR and the USSR Draft Law on the Legal Profession in the USSR": capitalized passages printed in boldface]

[Text] Comrade deputies!

The main and basic feature which characterizes the activity of our party and government and entire Soviet people today is the active, purposeful work in implementing the political line determined by the 25th CPSU Congress.

The years since the congress have been marked by great achievements in society's economic and social development and by a further increase in the Soviet people's prosperity. The country has progressed considerably in all fields of communist building.

In this period the USSR's positions in the international arena have been consolidated still further and its influence in the struggle for peace, the deepening of detente and for international security has increased. The new Soviet initiatives launched by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on 6 October in Berlin have generated great positive repercussions throughout the world just now.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum, held recently, set major new tasks for further strengthening our country's economic might. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum contained a comprehensive analysis of the main problems of the country's economic and social development, revealed in a profound and principled Leninist manner the shortcomings in the work, indicated ways for the consistent and more persistent implementation of a course toward improving efficiency, work quality, businesslike enterprise and organization at all levels of economic activity and management.

The plenum's decisions and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech constitute a combat program for the party and people's specific actions. Its implementation will be the basis for scaling great heights in 1980, the reliable base for increasing the national economy's development rates over the years of the 11th 5-year plan.

Soviet people warmly approve and actively support the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy. The results of the party Central Committee November Plenum and the work of the current USSR Supreme Soviet session are further convincing evidence of the close cohesion of the party and people around the Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist and ardent fighter for peace and happiness of peoples.

Undoubtedly the decisoons and laws adopted by the plenum and the session will evoke a keen response in the working people's collectives of all oblasts, krays and republics in our country. They will give new impetus to the creative activity of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and the Soviet people's intelligentsia.

Soviet legislation plays an important part in the further development of Soviet society's political system and in the successful implementation of plans for economic and cultural building. It is required to serve socioeconomic progress and the interests of our country's working people still more actively.

The draft laws on the USSR Supreme Court, the USSR Procuracy, state arbitration and the legal profession in the USSR, submitted for the session's examination, are an important component of the major, multifaceted work being pursued in our country for bringing all legislation into line with the USSR Constitution. USSR Supreme Soviet regulations, laws on elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR citizenship and others have already been adopted just recently. All these laws consistently embody the provisions and principles enshrined in the new USSR Constitution.

The 2 years which have elapsed since the adoption of the Constitution show convincingly that each step which our country takes forward reveals increasingly vividly the enormous possibilities and advantages of socialist democracy. Constitutional provisions on the rights, freedoms, and duties of citizens have created even more favorable conditions for the participation of the broad masses in tackling the affairs of society and the state and in the varied sociopolitical life of the country.

The new USSR Constitution exerts its beneficial influence increasingly actively on strengthening the legal basis of state and social life and on the development of the Soviet legislation which is one of the effective factors in pursuing the CPSU's policy. "In a generalized, concentrated form," L.I. Brezhnev said, "the Soviet laws express the will of the people and the main directions of the party's and state's policy and insure the movement of society along the set course."

The improvement of the legal sphere of the country's economic and sociopolitical life acquires increasingly great significance under today's conditions. This stems from the increase in the scale of production, the increasing complexity of managerial financial and property links and from the need to insure strict state and labor discipline, the precise observance of the norms and rules of the socialist communal life the interests of society and the state, and citizens' rights and freedoms.

Legality and law and order are the basis of the normal life of society and all its members.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work on Maintaining Law and Order and Stepping up the Struggle Against Lawbreaking" defines a whole system of measures to improve the activity of the organs of the procuracy, internal affairs, justice and the courts in resolving this important state-wide task.

The law enforcement organs must actively combat any violation of Soviet law and order, intensify crime prevention work, develop and strengthen the ties between labor collectives and the public, and display even greater initiatives and adherence to principle.

The resolution specially stresses the need to step up the struggle against offenses against socialist property, to establish strict order everywhere in the stocktaking and storage, of physical assets, and to eradicate bad management and wastefulness, distortion of data and eyewash. Particular responsibility for the solution of these party and state tasks is placed upon the Soviet law-enforcement organs whose function is defined in the bills submitted.

The bills submitted for the session's examination are based on Lenin's teaching about socialist democracy and socialist legality, the organization of the activity of the court, the Procuracy and other Soviet state organs. The bills are based on the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums and the works of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions of strengthening legality and improving Soviet legislation.

The bills give concrete expression to the basic principles of the activity of the USSR Supreme Court, the Procuracy and arbitration organs and the Soviet legal profession, enshrined in the USSR Constitution, and on that basis their powers and the forms and mehtods of their work are defined.

When drafting the bills, account was taken of the practices of these organs' activity, of society's urgent and vital requirments, and of also the suggestions expressed by citizens, by social and state organizations and by labor collectives during the nationwide discussion of the USSR draft constitution and aimed at further consolidating socialist legality.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Societ and the union republic supreme soviets, ministries and departments concerned and scientists and specialists participated in preparing the bills.

The bills reflect the real democratism of our social and state system. The emphasize that the law-enforcement organs are required in all their activity to insure the protection of the socioeconomic, political and personal rights and freedoms of citizens, proclaimed and guaranteed by the USSR Constitution, and the interests of society and the state.

The bills proceed from the premise that the struggle for the all-round consolidation of law and order, the strict observance of legality and of state and labor discipline is the common task of the courts, the Procuracy, state arbitration and the legal profession.

Allow me to describe briefly each bill. THE DRAFT LAW ON THE USSR SUPREME COURT was submitted for your examination by the USSR Supreme Court and the legislative proposals commissions. The bill includes the norms of the USSR Supreme Court statute [polozheniye] adopted in 1957 which have proved themselves well in practice. At the same time there are in the bill a number of new norms arising directly from the USSR Constitution.

The bill reflects the legal status of the USSR Supreme Court as the supreme legal organ of the USSR which exercises supervision of the legal activities of the USSR courts and also the union republic courts. It is determined that the USSR Supreme Court should submit a report on its activities to the USSR Supreme Soviet at least once during its term of office and regularly report on it to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It is emphasized that the USSR Supreme Court acts on the basis of socialist legality and is required in all its activity to insure the precises application of laws when administering justice.

A most important condition for further raising the standard of the USSR Supreme Court!s work is its openess and close link with the people. This is particularly expressed in the broad participation in the court's work of elected people's assessors, invested with great powers in administering justice. In this lies the great strength and prestige of the Soviet court.

In accordance with the USSR Constitution the bill envisages that the USSR Supreme Court's judges and people's assessors are independent and are governed solely by the law. The bill details the regulations governing the powers and functions of the USSR Supreme Court in administering justice.

The bill reflects the USSR Supreme Court's activity connected with studying and generalizing court practice, the analysis of court statistics and providing directives to the courts for guidance in questions of applying legislation. At the same time it is pointed out that the directives of the Supreme Court plenum are mandatory for the courts and also for other organs and officials which apply the law on which a directive has been issued. This provision is directed toward insuring a uniform line in our legal policy and the uniform application of Soviet laws.

One of the most important tasks for all organs, whose activity is directed toward combating crime, is the elucidation of the causes and conditions which promoted the commission of crimes, and the adoption of measures to eliminate them. The draft law on the USSR Supreme Court indicates that in essential instances the Supreme Court plenum by private resolutions draws the attention of the leaders of ministries, state committees, departments and also of enterprises institutions organizations and officials to the instances of lawbreaking established by the proceedings and to the reasons for the commission of infractions. The organs and organizations enumerated are obliged to notify within 1 month the USSR Supreme Court regarding the measures adopted in accordance with its resolution. The new law on the USSR Supreme Court will promote further improvement of the activity of the country's supreme legal organ and increase its influence on the work of the entire USSR legal system.

THE DRAFT LAW ON THE USSR PROCURACY was submitted for the USSR Supreme Soviet's examination by the USSR prosecutor general and by the legislative proposals commissions. The bill reproduces the USSR Constitution's provision concerning the fact that the USSR prosecutor general and prosecutors subordinated to him are entrusted with ultimate [vysshiy] supervision of the precise and uniform compliance with laws by all ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises, institutions, organizations, local ispolkoms, kolkhozes, cooperatives and other social organizations, officials and also by citizens.

The bill defines the tasks and basic directions of the activity of the procuracy's organs at the present stage of Soviet society's development. It stresses that the main content of their work is the protection of the social setup enshrined in the USSR Constitution, its political and economic system and the rights and freedoms of citizens from any encroachments, combating crime, preventing infractions of the law and insuring that those who commit any crime will inevitably have to answer for those crimes.

The bill points out the Soviet Procuracy is a uniform and centralized system headed by the USSR prosecutor general who is answerable to the USSR Supreme Soviet and under its jurisdiction.

The bill devoted considerable attention to supervision by the Procuracy of compliance with laws by the organs of state administration and by the inquiry and preliminary investigation organs. In so doing it points out that the prosecutor insures by his supervision that nobody is arrested other than by judicial decision or without the prosecutor's sanction, or is subjected to unlawful or unwarranted criminal proceedings or restriction of rights and that in the investigation of crimes the requirements of the law as regards the comprehensive, full and objective investigation of all the circumstances of a case are unswervingly observed. The provisions on the protection of Soviet citizens rights embodied in the Soviet Constitution are thus concretized and further developed.

The bill stipulates the prosecutor's right to protest acts which contravene the law by state administration organs, officials, enterprises, establishments and organizations, and to protest and unlawful and unsubstantiated judicial decisions. It also determines his powers as regards the supervision of how laws are observed in places of custody pending trial and of imprisonment. All these powers proceed from the main aim of insuring legality and protecting the interests of the state and the rights of citizens.

The draft law on state arbitration in the USSR is submitted for your consideration jointly by the USSR Council of Ministers and the legislative proposals commissions. The adoption of this law arises from the Soviet Constitution, which laid down that within the limits of their terms of reference the state arbitration organs will settle economic disputes between enterprises, establishments and organizations.

As social production develops, production ties within the national economy are expanding and deepening and the scale of the economy is steadily increasing. The Communist Party pays unflagging attention to improving management and planning.

Unfortunately, in economic activity there are frequent violations of adopted plans and pledges and failures to meet deadlines for the supply of production and the commissioning of projects under construction in addition to large losses in agricultural production. Particularly indicative of this is the fact that every year the state arbitration organs examine numerous economic disputes connected with the violation of the requirements of plan and contract discipline by individual enterprises and organizations.

The party has set as one of the most urgent tasks--and this was further underscored at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum--that of striving to achieve a high degree of organization and coordination at all levels of the economy, doing everything possible to strengthen state, production and labor discipline, and increasing cadres' sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of the set plans and contractual commitments and for the rational utilization of all our potential, physical assets and natural resources. State arbitration is one of the effective levers by means of which the state actively influences the solution of these tasks.

State arbitration must focus its attention on questions involving the strengthening of autonomous financing the observance of contracts and commitments by the parties concerned, the intensification of the policy of thrift, the protection of socialist property, the development of national economic ties and the promotion of accelerated scientific and technical progress and enhanced production quality.

The role of state arbitration organs in the solution of all of the tasks enumerated must be increased substantially. Article 13 of the draft law on state arbitration in the USSR is important in this connection. It points out that state arbitration is empowered to institute proceedings on its own initiative when information is available concerning breaches of state plan and contract discipline and other infringements of legality in economic work by enterprises, establishments and organizations. Here the question could be raised of bringing the guilty parties to justice and of their paying compensation for material damage caused by them.

Arbitration is empowered to send reports to enterprises, establishments and organs superior to it on the need to eliminate infringements of legality and shortcomings in economic work which have come to light. This will help to make arbitration work more effective and to increase the sense of responsibility of the administrations of enterprises, of organizations and of labor collectives for the results of their economic activity.

Comrade deputies! The legal profession has an important place in the system of organizations whose activities are aimed at defending the interests, rights and freedoms of citizens and the interests of society and the state. The Soviet Constitution stipulates that colleges of lawyers should operate in order to give legal aid to citizens and to organizations. They are called upon to help to insure that socialist legality is observed and strengthened and that justice is administered.

The legal profession's legal status has hitherto been determined by union republican legislation. It is now proposed that an all-union LAW ON THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN THE USSR be adopted in confromity with the Soviet Constitution and taking account of the legal profession's role in the system of Soviet judicial establishments helping to protect the rights of citizens and socialist organizations. This bill, which has been submitted by the legislative proposals commissions, defines the rights and duties of members of the colleges of lawyers and lists the types of legal aid which lawyers give to citizens and organizations.

The bill reflects the specific ways in which lawyers provide representation in court, in arbitration, and in other state organs in civil cases and in cases of administrative misdemeanors and the ways in which they take part in examining criminal cases in court as well as in the preliminary investigation. It points out that the lawyer's functions include defending the accused and representing the interests of the injured party, the civil plaintiff and the defendant.

Here the lawyer is obliged to strictly and unswervingly observe the requirements of the laws of the USSR and to use all the ways and means provided for by Soviet law for protecting the rights of citizens and organizations who have turned to him to for legal aid.

In accordance with the Soviet Constitution, provision is made for lawyers to give free legal aid in certain cases, notably in labor cases, the collection of alimony, the formulation of pension-related applications and in consultations for deputies and members of comrades' courts and people's voluntary militia detachments.

Comrade Deputies! The legislative proposals commissions believe that the draft laws on the USSR Supreme Court, the USSR Procuracy, state arbitration in the USSR and the legal profession in the USSR submitted for your consideration accord with the Soviet Constitution and reflect the Communist Party's policy of further developing socialist democracy and strengthening the preservation of Soviet law and order. They will help to improve the work of all Soviet law-enforcement organs and to increase their initiative and principledness and their role and sense of responsibility in solving the tasks of further strengthening socialist legality.

Our Constitution and the laws we are adopting which are based on it demonstrate convincingly that the concepts of democracy, freedom and human rights only find real expression under conditions of socialism and that our state, the world's first socialist state of the whole people, is carrying aloft the banner of justice and legality, the banner of human rights and freedoms.

There is no doubt that guided by the decisions of the Communist Party, the new laws and the principled tenets formulated by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in his speech at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the courts, the organs of the Procuracy and of the state arbitration and the Soviet legal profession will take all steps to insure that their work meets the high demands made of them by the party and the people and that it actively helps to solve the tasks of building communism. (prolonged applause)

Vaschenko on USSR Plan, Budget

LD061549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 79 Morning Edition pp 2-3 LD

[Text of coreport of the Soviet of the Union plan and budget and other standing commissions delivered by G.I. Vashchenko, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission, at 28 November USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union session: "On the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1980 and Progress in Fulfilling the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1979, and on the USSR State Budget for 1980 and the Implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1978"]

[Text] Comrade deputies! The Soviet people are completing the 4th year of the 5-year plan--a year of nationwide struggle for the successful fulfillment of the Communist Party's creative plans--in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm.

Our party displays constant concern for the further development of the country's economy. Clear evidence of this was provided by the CPSU Central Committee plenum held yesterday. A long, pithy speech was delivered at the plenum by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Leonid Ilich's speech provides a profound, all-round analysis of the state of affairs in the national economy, defines the tasks facing the party and people in the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1980 and in the long term, and indicates ways of accomplishing them.

The provisions and conclusions set out in Leonid Ilich's speech and the plenum resolution provide a concrete guide to action for our people in implementing the 25th party congress decisions.

Responding to the party's concern with deeds, thousands of the country's leading collectives have achieved great labor successes in 1979. The construction workers on the Baykal-Amur railroad have started trains running on the Davan-Baykal sector a year ahead of schedule. The second phase of the Urengoy-Chelyabinsk gas pipeline, covering a distance of 1,750 km, was constructed twice as fast as scheduled. The Nurek GES construction workers insured the commissioning of that gigantic power plant on the Vakhsh--with a capacity of 2.7 gigawatts--a year ahead of schedule.

The first phases of the Nadezhdinskiy metallurgical plant in Norilsk, and also the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining and enrichment combine which is being constructed by the fraternal socialist countries' joint efforts, have been commissioned. The construction of a unique hydraulic engineering project has been completed--the main Kakhovskiy canal, on the basis of which about 1 million hectares of insufficiently moist land in the Ukraine will be irrigated in the near future.

Hundreds of other projects have been commissioned--new plants and factories, mines and pits, power stations and irrigation systems. On the eve of the October holiday the 5 millionth automobile rolled of the assembly line at the Volga plant. All this is lifting our motherland's economy to a higher level.

The volume of industrial output will have increased 3.6 percent over the year and 20.3 percent over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan. This means that in the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan production of industrial output will have increased by R103 billion. Here it must be stressed that nearly three-fourths of the increase in industrial output will have been obtained by means of increasing labor productivity.

Considerable work has been carried out in improving the technical standard of production and the quality of products. In the current year about 12,000 mechanized flow and automated lines have been set up and the production of 3,500 new types of industrial products has been assimilated and launched. The state seal of quality has now been granted to 73,000 articles.

The party's agrarian policy is being implemented consistently and production of agricultural produce is growing. Despite this year's complex weather conditions many of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes achieved good results. Outstanding successes were achieved by the Kazakhstan grain growers, who cultivated a record harvest. More than 20.6 million tons of grain has been poured into the motherland's granaries. Grain procurement plans have been overfulfilled in Omskaya, Orenburgskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Amurskaya, Kalininskaya, Vologodskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Ternopolskaya, Lvovskaya and a number of other oblasts. Significant achievements have been secured by the Azerbaijan farmers, who have fulfilled the plan for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in grain, vegetables and fruit. The Moldavian working people have coped successfully with their socialist pledges for the sale of grain, grapes, vegetables and melons to the state.

A good cotton harvest has been grown in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia. Significant successes have been achieved by many oblasts in the RSFSR and other parts of the country in the production of potatoes, vegetables, sugar beet and sunflowers.

The measures outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress in the sphere of increasing the people's well-being are being steadily implemented. This year the increase in wages for workers in nonproduction sectors of the national economy in all regions of the country is being completed and as a result the wages of 31 million workers and employees will rise. Public consumption funds are expanding. Their volume in the current year will reach R110 billion to total R417 per capita, more than twice the 1965 level. In the year as a whole 102.5 million square meters of housing will be commissioned. Public education, health care, trade and municipal and consumer services have been further developed. Consumer goods production has increased.

Soviet people's successful labor is taking place in an atmosphere of consistent implementation of the peace program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress. New evidence of this is provided by the Soviet Union's peace initiatives on a range of problems of military detente and arms limitation in Europe, which were put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Berlin. These proposals are meeting with warm approval and support among the Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind.

Comrade deputies! The draft USSR state plan for economic and social development and the draft USSR state budget for 1980 envisage, as is clear from the reports of Comrades N.K. Baybakov and V.F. Garbuzov, further economic development, an increase in the people's well-being and the strengthening of our motherland's defense might.

It is planned to increase national income, which characterizes most fully the level of economic development, by 4 percent and to increase industrial output 4.5 percent and agricultural output 8.8 percent.

There will be a high rate of development in machine building, the power industry, chemicals and petrochemicals, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, and also sectors associated with consumer goods production. [paragraph continues]

Preferential growth will be insured in the production of machines and equipment for fuel and energy sectors, metallurgy and individual sectors of the light and food industry. It is planned to increase the manufacture of new highly productive machinery and to take more than 1,500 types of obsolete machines and equipment out of production.

It is planned to further develop and strengthen the material and technical base of agriculture. Some 344,000 tractors, more than 117,000 grain combines, 270,000 trucks, and 88 million tons of mineral fertilizers will be supplied to rural areas and it is planned to bring into operation 756,000 hectares of irrigated land and 849,000 hectares of drained land. The total volume of capital investment in the development of agriculture over the 5-year plan period will be more than R3 billion more than envisaged by the 25th CPSU Congress decisions.

It is planned to implement a series of measures in the further development of all types of transport, particularly railroad transport.

The plan devotes great attention to the solution of important social problems. It is planned to spend R4.5 billion on new measures to improve the people's living standard. The indicator which generalizes the people's prosperity--real per capita income--will rise 2.9 percent over the year.

The draft USSR state budget for 1980 which has been submitted by the government for examination by the Supreme Soviet session has been elaborated in accordance with the targets of the economic and social development plan and insures the financing of the planned measures in further developing all sectors of the national economy and implementing the social program.

Comrade deputies: The plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities have comprehensively examined the draft USSR state plan for economic and social development and the draft USSR state budget for 1980. The progress of fulfillment of the USSR state plan for economic and social development in 1979 and the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget in 1978 and report that the plan and budget targets are in accordance with the main directions and tasks of the country's socioeconomic development as defined by the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent party Central Committee and government resolutions.

You have the commissions' conclusions. They fully reflect the standing commissions' conclusions, observations and recommendations on relevant sections of the draft plan and budget. In the process of work the deputies devoted great attention to questions of monitoring the fulfillment of recommendations made by the commissions in the previous year.

In examining the draft plan budget the commissions were guided by the 25th party congress decisions, the provisions of the Constitution and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on vital problems of the country's economic and social development.

The plan and budget and other standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union believe that USSR ministries, state committees and departments and union republic councils of ministers must adopt the most effective measures with a view to mobilizing all potential and resources for the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets for the final year of the 5-year plan. It is appropriate to insure a high degree of organization, harmony and discipline in associations, enterprises, organizations and institutions and at every place of work.

Great significance for successful economic development is attached to resolving the tasks envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Intensifying the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality." This resolution provides a detailed, comprehensive program for improving economic management and defines the most effective ways of achieving high end results in the national economy and further strengthening autonomous financing and economic incentives in production.

Great work lies ahead for the Gosplan, the Ministry of Finance, other ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers in implementing in practice the measures outlined for improving the economic machinery and insuring the more active transfer of all social production onto a footing of intensive development.

Comrades! At the present stage of economic development one of the main national economic tasks, as noted in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, is still the task of increasing the capacities of the fuel and energy complex and improving its structure. The plan provides for appropriate targets for the raw material sectors of industry. Their successful fulfillment by all enterprises will create a reliable basis for satisfying the national economy's growing requirements.

At the same time the task of insuring the most rational, economical utilization of fuel and energy resources remains urgent, as before. There are sources of fuel and energy savings in every sector of the national economy. This includes reducing unit expenditure of fuel and energy in production, making power installations more economical, stepping up the struggle against thriftlessness, making fuller use of secondary energy resources and so forth. There are many shortcomings in the setting of norms for fuel and energy resources. Not infrequently norms for their expenditure are set without the necessary technical and economic substantiation and are often above the level already achieved. Such instances occur at enterprises of the Ministry of Pulp and Paper Industry, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Coal Industry and a number of other ministries.

Unfortunately it must also be noted today that at enterprises of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry approximately one-third of the valuable byproduct gas from oil is flared off.

Ministries and departments, economic leaders, soviets and their local organs must step up monitoring of the fulfillment of targets laid down for saving fuel and energy resources, analyze the causes of losses in greater depth, increase responsibility in every way for the careful expenditure of fuel, heat, electricity and other material resources and educate all working people in the spirit of a thrifty attitude to the people's property. The 5-year plan of efficiency and quality demands from every working person and every production organizer increased attention toward questions of economizing and mastery of the art of working economically and with a high return.

Metal remains an especially important target for making savings. In recent years considerable work has been carried out in metallurgy sectors in improving the structure of production and expanding the range and improving the quality of output. At the same time the national economy's requirements for the most economical types of rolled metal are still not being met and progressive metal production technologies are being introduced only slowly. I will cite just one example. Only just over 10 percent of steel is now produced by the continuous casting method, which was developed in our country. [paragraph continues]

If this proportion was increased and brought to the optimum level, annual resources of finished rolled steel in the country could be increased by 2-3 million tons. It is quite obvious that the task for the relevant ministries is to make wider use of this and other progressive metal production methods.

In recent years a great deal has been done to reduce the volume of metal used per unit of machine building output--tractors, turbines, diesel locomotives, motor vehicles and so forth. All the same, reserves for saving metal in making machines and equipment remain large. Every year a significant proportion of the metal consumed is wasted, so the more active introduction into production of low-waste and waste-free metal processing techniques remains a priority task.

Overexpenditure of cement and other materials occurs in the construction industry. Enterprises in many sectors of the national economy continue to make nonrational use of such a valuable raw material as timber, and this applies in particularly to enterprises of the Ministry of Pulp and Paper Industry and the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry.

Similar examples could be continued. However, the task now lies elsewhere--in insuring the greatest possible reduction in expenditure and waste in the national economy, in every sector, every enterprise and every place of work.

The further development of the country's economy, as was noted at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, depends to a great extent on the state of affairs in capital construction. Unfortunately shortcomings in this sector's work are being eliminated only very slowly and plans for the commissioning of certain important projects are not being fulfilled. A number of new projects and capacities in the coal, petroleum, petrochemicals and chemical industry, the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building and the light and food industry have not been commissioned on schedule. Many projects in agriculture and in a number of sectors in the nonproduction sphere are being constructed poorly.

This situation is explained by the unsatisfactory work of a significant number of subordinate organizations, in particular organizations under the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry enterprises, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction and the Ministry of Power and Electrification.

Capital investments continue to be spread over many construction sites and projects, planned construction schedules are not adhered to and the volume of uninstalled equipment and uncompleted construction work is growing. On certain construction sites in the coal industry, the power industry, the automotive industry and a number of other sectors, the average time taken for construction is 50-100 percent above the norm.

Concentrating material, financial and labor resources on the construction of projects and capacities nearing completion, commissioning them on-schedule, reducing the volume of uncompleted construction and uninstalled equipment to the norm laid down and improving construction quality remain the main concern for USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers.

As before, the more efficient utilization of existing production capacities is an important task for many labor collectives. In the current year, as a result of their incomplete utilization, the national economy will experience a shortfall of a large quantity of coal, oil, steel, mineral fertilizers, pulp, cotton and woolen textiles and other production, industrial and consumer goods.

There are various reasons for this but the most important are the inefficient utilization of the machine and equipment pool, machines and equipment standing idle much of the time, the slow startup of newly introduced capacities, continuing losses of working time and the lack of timely training of cadres.

The shift index for the use of equipment is going up only slowly. In machine building, for instance, the shift index for metalworking equipment is not more than 1.4 shifts per day.

Ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers must adopt measures to insure a significant improvement in the utilization of production capacities, a reduction in equipment idle time and an increase in the shift index and return on capital.

Further growth in the country's economic potential depends to a great extent on improving the level of labor productivity on the basis of the fuller utilization of the achievements of science and technology and the accelerated introduction of these achievements into production, especially new technological processes and materials, highly productive equipment and the mechanization of manual labor.

At the same time a number of ministries are not fulfilling plans for the development of science and technology, the introduction of many very important scientific and technical achievements into mass production is taking place extremely slowly and renewal of equipment is being carried out at an inadequate rate.

The commissions draw the attention of ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers to the need to unconditionally fulfill plans for the development of science and technology and significantly improve the quality and technical standard of output.

Comrade deputies! Uninterrupted work by all types of transport is an important condition for the successful development of the country's economy. In the current year, as is known, particularly serious complaints are being made about the work of railroad transport. Plans for the transportation of the most important freight are not being fulfilled, the efficiency of use of rolling stock has fallen and the speed of movement of freight has slowed down.

Time spent standing idle by freight cars at freight [tekhnicheskiye] stations and during loading operations has increased, particularly through the fault of enterprises of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Construction. In the current year each freight car has been idle for an average of 1.5 hours above the norm in sidings, which has led to a daily delay in the delivery of several thousands freight cars for loading.

The requisite material resources have been allocated for the development of railraod transport and the liquidation of "bottlenecks." The Ministry of Railways and other ministries must make efficient use of them and insure the uninterrupted shipment of national economic freight. [paragraph continues]

The USSR Gossnab and USSR Gosplan, in conjunction with the Ministry of Railways and other transport ministries, must at the same time adopt all measures to sharply reduce nonrational shipments which still occur and to insure coordination among all types of transport.

The level of above-plan idle time for ships in sea and river transport has not fallen. There are still serious shortcomings in the work of motor transport.

The further enlargement of motor transport enterprises, the more widespread development of centralized and containerized freight transportation, work on the comprehensive mechanization of loading and unloading operations and the reduction of idle time during loading and unloading must remain at the focus of attention of the relevant ministry leaders.

As Comrade N.K. Baybakov's report noted, large resources are allocated for agricultural development and a significant proportion of these are to be used for measures to further concentrate and specialize production and organize agroindustrial complexes and land reclamation systems insuring the speedier buildup of the volume of agricultural products. In this connection exceptional importance attaches to the task of making thrifty use of allocated funds.

Practice in recent years shows that there are still serious shortcomings in this area. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes are not using agricultural equipment efficiently. Losses and spoilage of mineral fertilizers are considerable. Losses of agricultural products during the harvest and during transportation, storage and processing are still great. The elimination of the aforementioned and other shortcomings and the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the production and procurement of agricultural products must be at the focus of attention of agricultural ministries and all rural working people.

USSR ministries, state committees and departments and union republic councils of ministers still have the very important task of further augmenting production of consumer goods and improving their quality, improving trade, everyday services and public catering, expanding housing, cultural and consumer service construction, improving Soviet people's working and living conditions and implementing environmental conservation measures. Leaders of the public health and medical industry ministries must pay attention to increasing production of medicines until--in the very near future--the population's requirements are fully satisfied.

Comrade deputies! During their examination of the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development in 1980 and the draft state budget for 1980 the permanent commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities sought out additional resources and deemed it necessary to make the following amendments to the aforementioned drafts.

It is proposed to increase the plan for the production and sale of consumer goods by R192.2 million and increase state budget income by R140.4 million.

Taking into account requests made by union republic councils of ministers it is proposed to increase expenditure in union republic budgets by R140.4 million and use these funds for additional mother and child welfare measures, including expenditure on kindergartens, day care centers, boarding schools, infant feeding centers and extra food, the provision of amenities for rayon centers, cities under rayon jurisdiction and workers settlements, the acquisition of tools and equipment and the capital repair of buildings for educational, cultural, public health and social security institutions in the countryside, in worker settlements and cities under rayon jurisdiction.

The distribution of the additional appropriations among the union republics is laid down in the commissions' findings on the draft USSR state budget for 1980.

The plan and budget and other Soviet of the Union commissions propose that the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1980, submitted by the USSR Government, be approved with the commissions' amendments.

It is proposed also that the USSR state budget for 1980 be approved taking into account the commissions' amendments for income in the sum of R284,768,404,000 and expenditure in the sum of R284,511,907,000, with income exceeding expenditure by R256,497,000.

The commissions examined the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1978. In terms of income the budget was implemented in the sum of R265,812,348,000, or by 102.7 percent, and in terms of expenditure in the sum of R260,217,975,000 which is 100.7 percent of the adjusted plan. Income exceeded expenditure by R5,594,373,000.

It is proposed that the report of the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1978 be approved in the aforementioned amounts.

Comrade deputies! Our country is entering the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Developed socialist competition and new patriotic initiatives and undertakings are a sound guarantee that the Soviet people under the leadership of the Communist Party, will insure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan targets and will greet the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth with new labor successes and make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. (applause).

IZVESTIYA ON 1979 USSR ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS, 1980 PROSPECTS

LD061507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "On the Path of Creation"]

[Text] Only a month separates us now from the country's entry upon the new year--1980--the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Under the leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, an outstanding party figure and statesman and loyal Marxist-Leninist, the Soviet people have been inspired to labor to fulfill the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum which took place on 27 November discussed and approved in the main the drafts of the USSR state economic and social development plan and the USSR state budget for 1980. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee delivered a long address at the plenum. In it he made a profound analysis of the creative activity of the party and the Soviet people during the first 4 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan, he clearly and precisely defined the tasks of party and people in the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and in the future, and pointed out concrete ways to fulfill them.

The CPSU Central Committee wholly and completely approved the proposals and conclusions expressed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the plenum, and deemed it necessary to make these the basis of activity of all party, state and economic organs and of trade union and Komsomol organizations in fulfilling the plan for 1980 and implementing the 25th CPSU Congress directives on questions of the party's economic policy.

The consistent implementation of the economic strategy elaborated at the 25th CPSU Congress, the vast organizational, ideological and political work of the party among the working masses, the creative and constructive labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, has made it possible to increase the scale of social production to enhance its technical standard and to secure a further upsurge in the people's well-being during 1979.

"We can note with satisfaction," L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, "that since the beginning of the 5-year plan, in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, we have made significant progress in developing the national economy, in further raising the people's material and cultural standard of living and in strengthening the defense capability of our motherland."

From 28-30 November the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation was held in Moscow. It took place under the profound influence of the results of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and of its decisions and Comrade L.I. Breshnev's speech at the plenum.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session heard reports: "On the USSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1980 and on Progress in the Fulfillment of the USSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1979"; and "On the USSR State Budget for 1980 and on the Implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1978."

Unanimously approving the party's wise domestic and foreign policy the USSR Supreme Soviet deputies noted with pride the huge successes which our people had achieved under the party's leadership during the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in econimic and cultural building and in enhancing the people's well being.

The crystalizing indicator of the socialist economy's development is the growth in national income. Comparing the first 4 years with the same period in the Ninth 5-Year Plan, our country's national income will be R323 billion greater and industrial output will be R600 billion greater. Gross agricultural output will have increased by more than R40 billion.

The scope of creative labor by Soviet people is especially vividly expressed in the vast scale of capital construction. The overall total of capital investment in the national economy will amount to more than R132 billion in 1979, and for the first 4 years--more than R500 billion which is R10.4 billion more than outlined for this period in the 5-year plan targets.

During the 4 years some 1,000 major state industrial enterprises have been commissioned. The country's fixed production capital, which constitutes the basis of its economic might, will increase by R273 billon for the period 1976-1979.

The structure of industrial production has been improved by speeding up development of those sectors which determine technical progress.

In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee plenum, the party's agrarian policy is being steadily implemented. The material and technical basis of agriculture is growing quickly, as tractors, combines, motor vechiles and other equipment, mineral fertilizers, fuel and other materials are supplied in ever greater quantity. Capital investments in this sector covering the whole complex of work will amount to R136 billion over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan, that is, more than was envisaged for this period by the 5-year plan.

All these and other measures being implemented by the party in the countryside have made possible an increase in agricultural productiveness and to overcome the caprices of nature with reduced costs. Changes in the countryside, the party's energy and will and the people's valiant labor, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, have made it possible to increase the average annual gross grain harvest to 209 million tons over the first 4 years, which was almost 27 million tons more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Even during this particularly difficult year, 179 million tons of grain was harvested.

An outstanding feat was achieved by Kazakhstan workers, who successfully conducted the harvest and sold to the state 1,261 million poods of good quality Kazakhstan grain, thus earning them the gratitude of the whole people, which L.I. Brezhnev proclaimed from the platform at the CPSU Central Committee plenum.

A number of oblasts of the RSFSR and the Ukraine have successfully fulfilled the plans and made a considerable contribution to grain procurement. The rural workers of Azerbaijan and Moldavia, the cotton growers of Uzbekistan, Turkmenia and Tadzhikistan, the potato growers of the Ukraine and Belorussia, the tea growers of Georgia and certain other republics and oblasts have achieved good results. Many kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers have also worked conscientiously and urgently in those republics and oblasts which suffered especially because of weather conditions.

Our successes in developing industry, agriculture, science and technology have guaranteed the consistent implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress policy in the sphere of enhancing the material well-being and cultural standard of living of the Soviet people.

Real per capita incomes will have increased this year by 2.5 percent, while over the first 4 years of the 5-year plan it increased by 13.3 percent. The average monthly wage of workers and employees will have increased by 12.4 percent for this period and the remuneration for kolkhoz workers by 21.7 percent, which meets the targets of the 5-year plan for this period. In 1979 the introduction of new pay rates and scales for workers in the nonproductive sphere is being completed. This means that during the 5-year period 31 million people are having a wage increase.

More funds than planned have been channeled into housing and sociocultural construction. In 1979 alone new apartment blocks with a total area of 102.5 million square meters will be constructed, as a result of which housing conditions will be improved for approximately 10 million people. There will be a significant increase in retail commodity turnover and the overall volume of consumer services.

Thus great work has been done in the first 4 years of the 5-year plan to realize the party's economic and social policy formulated by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. However, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the plenum, we cannot be fully satisfied with the work results for the 4 years. Our successes in economic building could have been far greater if ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers and association, enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders had fulfilled more consistently and persistently the instructions of the party Central Committee and the Soviet Government on raising work efficiency and quality and strengthening state planning and labor discipline and had purposefully overcome the existing shortcomings and difficulties. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, against an absolute increase in production volumes compared with 1978, the targets for production of rolled ferrous metals, coal, oil, mineral fertilizers and other important types of industrial output will not be fulfilled. The annual targets for the production of a number of consumer goods have not been fulfilled in full--which has created certain difficulties in meeting the population's growing requirements. The relevant ministries and departments are responsible for this.

Great difficulties in fulfilling the production plan are being created by railroad transport, which fails to meet in full the requirements for movements of a number of very important cargoes.

The year 1980 is not only the concluding year of the current 5-year plan but also the basis on which the next, 11th 5-year plan is built. It is a year of active preparation for the 26th party congress. The 1980 plan has been drawn up with regard to the need to create favorable conditions for the successful start of work in the 11th 5-year period. It provides for the implementation of a whole range of measures to raise social production efficiency, to expedite the technical reequipping of the material base of key national economic sectors, to strengthen that base and to improve proportionality in developing the economy.

National income used for consumption and accumulation will increase 4 percent in 1980, or by R17 billion. The volume of industrial production will increase identically for Group "A" and Group "B"--4.5 percent. The increase in gross agricultural output is envisaged at 8.8 percent. Capital investments in the national economy from all sources of finance will total R133.3 billion, including state capital investments of R119.1 billion. This is higher than the 5-year plan outlined for 1980.

These indicators are based on the targets for raising social production efficiency and, above all, for increasing labor productivity, which is to rise 3.8 percent in industry, 3.5 percent in construction and 2.9 percent in rail transport. Fulfillment and overfulfillment of these targets is a very important task for ministries, association and enterprise collectives and all economic organs. All possibilities for improving labor organization and raising labor productivity on this basis must be utilized in every sector and at every enterprise.

The plan outlines the implementation of a number of measures provided for in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

In particular, the structure of capital investments is being modified in favor of the technical reequipping and modernization of enterprises. The plan provides for the use of a number of new indicators, including net output (normative) for more than 800 production associations and enterprises....

It is deemed necessary to insure the stable growth of the fuel and energy complex and to bring up to scratch key components of the national economy, such as transport, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine building and the chemical industry. Here the party's policy of further developing agriculture and expanding consumer goods production remains unchanged.

In all our organizational, mass political and ideological work it is necessary to take into account the current national economic tasks and the need to insure the successful implementation of the plans for the last year of the 10th 5-Year Plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. The CPSU Central Committee plenum deemed it necessary "... to improve political and organizational work at industrial, construction and transport enterprises, on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in scientific establishments by channeling it toward developing the masses' labor activeness in every possible way, toward enhancing organization and discipline and toward increasing cadres' personal responsibility for the assigned task and for the further development of the economy, science, culture and the people's well-being."

All our efforts, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, must be centered on mobilizing working people to fulfill the targets for the last year of the 5-year plan.

The socialist competition to greet the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth with the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and with new labor successes is now spreading throughout the country. It is necessary to make 1980 a year of shock work, of Leninist-style work at every enterprise and every work place.

PRAVDA ON CPSU CC PLENUM, SUPREME SOVIET SESSION RESULTS

LD061359 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Toward New Achievements"]

[Text] The Soviet land is completing the fourth year of the 5-year plan and preparing to enter its fifth, concluding year which will be the basis for the next, 11th 5-year plan and will be the year of active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress.

The time which has elapsed since the start of the 5-year plan has been marked by the people's persistent constructive labor. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, Soviet people worked persistently on the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and have lived and continue to live a strenuous, full life. They are confident of their powers and are deeply convinced that in its domestic and foreign policy the party is marching along the correct Leninist course. The course of the further growth of the motherland's economic and spiritual wealth, and the strengthening of its defense capability. The course of improving Soviet people's well-being. The course of peace and cooperation among the peoples of the world.

This is convincingly borne out by the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum and the 2d Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 10th Convocation which discussed the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the draft state budget for 1980 and adopted appropriate resolutions and laws.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a long and vivid speech at the plenum.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech contains a profound, all-round analysis of our economy, the results of the first 4 years of the 5-year plan and the plans for its concluding year. Tasks were set--both immediate and long-term--and shortcomings and bottlenecks were revealed and ways of overcoming them and means of resolving the tasks facing the party and people were indicated.

Since the start of the 5-year plan, fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Soviet land has advanced considerably in developing the national economy, further boosting the working people's welfare and strengthening defense capability.

The growth of the national income, as is well known, is the generalizing indicator for the economy's upsurge. In the first 4 years it will increase 16.2 percent or by R323 billion, compared with the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. Fixed production capital, which constitutes the foundation of the national economy, will be over R1 trillion by the end of this year and will have been renewed by almost one-third. The scale of our construction is enormous--capital investments will have exceeded R500 billion. About 1,000 large-scale enterprises have been set up, including industrial giants like the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, the Kama truck plant, and the "Atommash." Over 1,500km of railroad have been laid at the Baykal-Amur railroad.

The material and technical base of agriculture is expanding and being renewed. The power available for labor will increase 40 percent over the 4 years. The countryside has received 1.5 million tractors, 426,000 grain harvesting combines and a great deal of other equipment, and 317 million tons of fertilizers. Gross agricultural output will increase by over R40 billion over the 4 years. The average annual grain harvest over this period was 209 million tons, which is almost 27 million tons more than in the Ninth 5-year Plan. This year 179 million tons of grain were obtained, although weather conditions were extremely difficult.

The people's material and cultural standard of living was improved on the basis of the successes in agricultural building. Real per capita incomes will have increased by a little over 13 percent over the 4 years while retail trade turnover in comparable prices will have increased 18 percent and the volume of consumer services will have increased one-third. Some 423 million square meters of housing and many kindergartens, schools, hospitals and cultural institutions have been constructed.

In short, a large amount of work has been performed in implementing the economic and social policy outlined by the 24th and 25th party congresses.

"Successes there are--and they are considerable successes," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "We see them as a good basis for resolving the 1980 national economic tasks and for advancing confidently along the path of building the material and technical base of communism."

However, all this does not mean that we can be fully satisfied with our work results. Tension continues in some sectors of the national economy. The targets for 1980 in a number of fields are lower than planned for the 5-year plan. The main reason for these shortcomings and bottlenecks, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, consists in the fact that we have not succeeded in advancing as projected by the plan in the sphere of further improving production efficiency and work quality. A number of ministries and departments have still not overcome the power of inertia and have failed to carry through the shift toward quality, labor productivity growth and the achievement of the best end results. These results are smaller than our potential.

It is essential, the CPSU Central Committee resolution states, to perform persistent work on the further development of the fuel and raw material base, energy, metallurgy, machine building the chemical industry and other sectors; to make the maximum use of reserves and opportunities for improving the work of rail and other forms of transport; to increase the return on fixed production capital, and to make rational and economical use of manpower and raw material, fuel and energy and financial resources.

One of the most important tasks set by the party's course toward improving the people's well being is to produce food products in sufficient quantity and in a broad range and to insure their uninterrupted delivery to the working people. The work of the food, meat and dairy and light industry and trade must be improved.

Naturally, it is impossible to resolve this task without developing agriculture, the party will continue to invest considerable sums in agriculture. "At the same time," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "we have the right to and we must, make heightened demands regarding the rational utilization of funds and equipment and that the consolidation of the material and technical base in the countryside should more tangibly affect the level of the country's food supply." To this end it is essential primarily to insure the growth of the fields' yield and the productivity of livestock raising. The plenum urged that the wintering of livestock should be carried out in an organized manner, that a reduction in the livestock population should be avoided and that people should prepare well for spring field work and fulfill and overfulfill the 1980 state plans.

The state of affairs in capital construction also merits special attention. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of capital investments, reduce the number of newly begun construction sites, focus efforts and funds on projects nearing completion and on the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises and to improve the quality of construction.

The potential and reserves for our advance are enormous. But to use them, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, the improvement of the standard of management in the broadest sense of these words is essential. In the summer the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted resolutions on the improvement of planning and the entire economic mechanism. The restructuring of this mechanism and its improvement are a major economic policy task. The fulfillment of the projected measures must be placed under unremitting control.

It is also important to continue to strengthen the centralized principle in planning and management. Here it must not be forgotten that in both policy and economics we need democratic centralism which opens up broad scope for initiative from below. "This stems not only from our world outlook but also from economic necessity," Conrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "Initiative from below is our totally irreplaceable reserve in accelerating economic development."

It is the duty of all party and economic organs and all leaders to improve the style and methods of work on the basis of the principled instructions of the party, to strengthen labor and planning discipline, intensify and toughen control over the fulfillment of targets and adopted decisions, and to react promptly and alertly to manifestations of thriftlessness and violations of established plans and norms. It is essential to raise the personal responsibility of each person and particularly each leader for the work entrusted to them, to pursue a flexible cadres policy, to promote energetic, enterprising, creatively minded people more boldly and to replace those who fail to cope with their work.

In the new 5-year plan important measures must be implemented to improve management--insuring large-scale changes in the structure and proportions of the economy, improving the prevailing sectorial and territorial relations, revealing the links where, with minimal expenditure, the greatest and most rapid effect can be obtained. The role of the Gosplan, which is called on to prepare painstakingly the 11th 5-year plan, is particularly great here.

The principled basis of the new 5-year plan, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, is clear: "To improve the people's well-being consistently it is essential to implement with redoubled, trebled energy the party's course toward improving efficiency and quality. There is no alternative to this course and it must be steered steadily in the 11th 5-year plan."

The state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the USSR state budget for 1980 were unanimously approved at the USSR Supreme Soviet session and have thus become law.

The plan for 1980 is an important link in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan. It provides for the further growth of the economy and its efficiency and the steady development of industry and agriculture, the consolidation of the country's defense capability and the development of foreign economic relations. The plan contains an extensive social program providing for the consistent upsurge of the people's well-being, the development of science and culture, education and the health service, consumer services and social security. All this is a new testimony to the concern of the party and state for the working person and the satisfaction of his growing material and spiritual requirements.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum stressed the need to insure the dynamic and proportionate development of social production and to improve work efficiency and quality in all links of the national economy. Special attention must be paid to labor productivity growth. The acceleration of production intensification on the basis of scientific and technical progress, and the improvement of the planning and management of the economy. In resolving these and other urgent tasks the party counts on the effective aid of scientists and all scientific institutions.

To fulfill the plan, it is important to step up the masses' labor activeness, to launch socialist competition still more widely, directing it toward qualitative indicators, and to support and disseminate by every means leading experience which helps to raise labor productivity. It is necessary to safeguard the people's property carefully, to make rational use of resources, and to strengthen organization and discipline. These are now the main directions of organizational, mass-political and ideological work.

The USSR Supreme Soviet session has adopted laws on people's control, the Supreme Court, the USSR Procuracy, the State Board of Arbitration, and the legal profession in the USSR. These laws impart specific form to, and develop, the provisions of the USSR Constitution and they will help to strengthen legality and law and order. It is now the duty of the party organs and communists to explain the content and profound democratism of these laws and, the main thing, to render active assistance to their unconditional execution and to rouse the masses to struggle against the slightest illegalities and deviations from Soviet socialist law and order. The strict, unconditional fulfillment of the laws is an essential condition for the successful functioning of the entire economic mechanism.

The paramount task is to convey the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and USSR Supreme Soviet session to every collective, every Soviet person and every communist, and to define exactly what they must do and within what deadlines so as to implement these decisions. By organizing work skillfully and precisely and creating favorably conditions everywhere for effective work, it is necessary to insure that all collectives fulfill and overfulfill their state plans and socialist pledges. [paragraph continues]

The mass information and propaganda media are called on to reveal profoundly, graphically and comprehensibly the grandeur of the people's labor and struggle, to give active support to creative undertakings and progressive methods, sharply criticize shortcomings and help to elimiinate them.

Soviet people warmly approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session, the domestic and foreign policy of the party, and the activity of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Rallied around Lenin's party, they will worthily greet the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and mark the year of 1980--the concluding year of the 5-year plan--with new achievements in communist building.

MSU SOKOLOV ADDRESSES SIBERIA MD KOMSOMOL CONFERENCE

LD050901 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 November 1979 carries on page 2 a report by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Maj A. Yurkin entitled "Set an Example in Combat Training" and published under the rubric "Komsomol Conferences." The report describes the proceedings at a Siberian military district Komsomol conference. It states that the conference was addressed by "Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense."

DEMICHEV, ZIMYANIN ATTEND MOSCOW SOIREE

LD062115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] A festive soiree in the Hall of the Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today was devoted to the 150th anniversary of the birth of (Mikael Malbandyan), the outstanding publicist, revolutionary democrat and renowned son of the Armenian people. Present at the soiree were Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Sarkisov, chairman of the Presidium of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet.

BAKU PAPER REPORTS FINAL DAY OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD051121 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 21 Nov 79 p 1 LD

["Information Report on the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] On 20 November the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum continued its work.

The following participated in the debate on the report by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, on the republican party organization's tasks on the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers 22 February 1979 resolution "On Measures for the Further Specialization of Agricultural Production and the Development of Viticulture and Winemaking in the Azerbaijan SSR": M.M. Ashurov, first secretary of Khanlarskiy Party Raykom; Sh. M. Aliyev, first secretary of Sumgait Party Gorkom; T. G. Aliyeva, viticulturist at the Zhdanov sovkhoz in Lerikskiy Rayon; Kh. G. Kerimov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production and Technical Supply; S. M. Salimov, first secretary of Kubinskiy Party Raykom; D. S. Suleymanov, director of the Scientific Research Institute of Viticulture and Winemaking; M. A. Mamedov, first secretary of Sabirabadskiy Party Raykom; and G. G. Aliyev, director of the Karabakh sovkhoz in Agdamskiy Rayon.

The plenum was addressed by V. P. Lein, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of the Food Industry.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev made the closing speech.

A resolution was adopted on the question under discussion.

Thereupon the plenum ended.

MOLDAVIAN CP PLENUM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONAL QUESTIONS

LD041537 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 17 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report" on 16 November Moldavian CP Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] A Moldavian CP Central Committee plenum was held 16 November. Party gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, and the leaders of republic ministries and departments who do not belong to the Central Committee were invited to it.

The plenum discussed the question of "Measures for the Fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Improving the Economic Mechanism and the Tasks of the Party and State Organs' and the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Improving Planning and Enhancing the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality.'"

Comrade I.I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee, delivered a report on this question.

Comrades P.I. Shapa, first secretary of the Tiraspol Party Gorkom; N.I. Uzun, chairman of the Kishinev Gorispolkom; A.A. Mokanu, first secretary of the Rybnitskiy Party Raykom; O.P. Yarandina, worker at the Bendery Elektroapparatura plant; P.P. Petrik, chairman of the Moldavian Republic Trade Unions Council; G.M. Zhitnyuk, Moldavian SSR minister of light industry; V.M. Yukin, first secretary of the Beltsy Party Gorkom; I.G. Ustiyan, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic Gosplan; Yu.N. Podolyak, first secretary of the Kagulskiy Party Raykom; A.I. Dorofeyeva, secretary of the Kishinev Iskozh combine party committee; A.I. Chekoy, Moldavian SSR minister of the food industry; A.S. Kishlar, first secretary of the Orgeyevskiy Party Raykom; D.I. Ivashchuk, chairman of the Moldplodoovoshchprom agrarian-industrial combine: V.I. Akinfiyev, Moldavian SSR minister of the construction materials industry; and B.P. Terekhov, Moldavian SSR minister of the furniture and woodworking industry, spoke in the debate on the report.

A relevant resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

The plenum also discussed an organizational question.

The plenum released Comrade V.K. Vyshki from his duties as chief of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department in connection with his transfer to other work. The plenum appointed Comrade I.A. Panfilov chief of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department.

Comrade V.A. Nikitin, responsible worker of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus, took part in the work of the plenum.

The plenum completed its work.

TURKMEN GOVERNMENT CHANGES REPORTED

LD011453 [Editorial Report LD] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 23 November 1979 front pages Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees dated 22 November making the following appointments:

"Comrade Yusup Khaitov as Turkmen SSR Minister of Justice";

"Comrades Yemud Khodzhayev as chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade";

"Comrade Nursakhat Bayramsakharov as chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education."

The same paper publishes on page 4 an unattributed "Chronicale" report stating that by Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees of 22 November, "Comrade Ata Aymamedov is released from his duties as Turkmen SSR Minister of Justice in connection with his retirement" and "Comrade Mamed Badaevich Badayev is released from his duties as chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade in connection with his retirement."

RASHIDOV READS BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO UZBEK CP PLENUM

LD062310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] At a plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee held today in Tashkent, the results of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the party organization of the republic stemming from its decisions and the speech of Comrade Brezhnev were discussed. The participants in the plenum welcomed with stormy applause the greetings of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who congratulated the working people of Uzbekistan on the successful overfulfillment of the plans and pledges for the sale to the state of cotton, grain and other crops.

The greetings were read out by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee. The high estimation of the labor of the republic's farmers, he stressed, gladdens and inspires the labor collectives and is a call for new accomplishments.

The plenum discussed and approved in the main the draft of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Uzbek SSR and the state budget of the republic for 1980.

GEORGIAN GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

LD060849 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed "Diary" report]

[Text] The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has appointed:

--Comrade I.V. Chichua Georgian SSR first deputy minister of the timber and wood-processing industry, releasing him from the post of deputy minister;

--Comrade Sh.V. Dzhaoshvili Georgian SSR deputy minister of the timber and wood-processing industry;

--Comrade R.T. Nizharadze Georgian SSR deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry;

--Comrade E.K. Sikharulidze deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade.

The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has released Comrade P.I. Khoperiya from the post of Georgian SSR deputy minister of the food industry in connection with his retirement at his own request.

TALLINN GORKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES PARTY CADRE TRAINING

LD051127 Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[ETA report: "Improving the Standard of Leadership"]

[Excerpts] The Fourth Tallinn CPSU Gorkom Plenum was held on 22 November.

N. Yuganson, member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of the Tallinn Party Gorkom, delivered a report "On Work With Leading Cadres in the Tallinn City Party Organization in the Light of the Requirements of the 25th CPSU Congress."

K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, and L. Shishov, candidate member of the Estonian CP Central Committee Bureau and Estonian CP Central Committee section chief, took part in the plenum's work.

BRIEFS

RESHUFFLE IN KOKCHETAV OBKOM--On 12 November an obkom plenum in Kokchetav discussed tasks for improving the economic mechanism. Obkom First Secretary (Konyshev) reported on the subject. The plenum also examined organizational issues. In connection with the transfer to another job, Zhigalov was relieved of the duties of obkom second secretary. The plenum elected Yerpilov obkom second secretary. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 12 Nov 79 AU]

BREZHNEV SPEECH PUBLISHED--Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the November 1979 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee has been published as a separate booklet. It also includes the CPSU Central Committee plenum decision adopted on 27 November. The booklet has been brought out by the Politicheskaya Literatura publishers in a mass edition. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD]

KIEV MEETING ON PHILOLOGY--A general meeting of the literature, language and art criticism branch of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences opened in Kiev on 27 November with the participation of the literature and language branch bureau of the USSR Academy of Sciences. In the 2 days of proceedings the scientists will examine the processes of mutual enriching between Russian and Ukrainian Soviet literatures at the present stage, problems concerning the origins of the east Slavonic languages, the importance of historical Russian-Ukrainian interaction for the standardization of the modern Ukrainian literary language, and other issues. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU]

RESTORING HISTORICAL MONUMENTS--The refectory of the former monastery on the territory of the Sofia Cathedral Museum and Preserve in Kiev, ranking among the most interesting monuments of Ukrainian architecture of the 17th-18th centuries, has been reconstructed basically in accordance with the original plans. Next year the building will accommodate a permanent exhibition, architecture of ancient Kiev of the 10th-11th centuries. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Nov 79 AU]

PARTY, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON PREFABRICATED RURAL HOUSING

LD061123 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Further Development of Factory Production of Wood Panel Houses and Kits of Timber Components for Houses Made From Local Materials for Rural Housing Construction."

The resolution notes that in recent years a series of measures have been implemented in the country in the further development of agricultural production, social development and the provision of public services and amenities in rural settlements. However, the existing construction base does not insure the necessary rate of construction of housing and cultural and consumer projects, nor does it fulfill the rural population's requirements for well-equipped houses.

It is acknowledged that one of the most important directions in improving the organization of housing construction in rural areas is the development of factory production of wood panel houses and also a significant increase in the output of kits of timber components for houses with walls constructed from local materials.

With a view to developing the factory production of housing for rural localities, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers instructed union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union republic councils of ministers, USSR ministries and departments and local soviets to regard as one of the most important tasks the all-round development of the production base for industrial housing construction in rural localities by means of the construction of new enterprises and the extension of existing ones for the production of modern wood panel houses, and also kits of components for houses with walls constructed from local materials.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, a number of other USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers are set the targets of insuring the production at industrial enterprises and in interkolkhoz construction organizations of prefabricated wooden houses with a total area of 7.1 million square meters per year by 1990, and also of kits of timber components for houses with walls constructed from local materials with a total area of 8.5 million and 12.2 million square meters per year respectively. In this period it is planned to carry out the construction of new enterprises and the extension of existing ones as follows: 78 prefabricated housing and timber processing enterprises, 23 machine building and metalworking plants and 31 construction materials industry enterprises. The siting of prefabricated housing combines is to be provided for with a view to their closest possible proximity to raw material resources and regions of housing construction.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the Ministry of Transport Construction, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the RSFSR Council of Ministers and the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers are instructed to insure in 1980-1989 the construction of new and extension of existing prefabricated housing and timber processing enterprises and plants for the production of sanitary engineering pipe components, nonstandaridized technological equipment and spare parts for it.

The State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture under the USSR Gosstroy is instructed to implement a unified technical policy in the design and construction of prefabricated wooden houses, to organize scientific research and experimental and design work in this sphere and to monitor the observance of construction norms and rules.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry is instructed to implement a unified technical policy in the sphere of prefabricated wooden housing production, the introduction of progressive industrial processes, the elaboration of requirements for industrial equipment, construction and trimming materials and component parts, the design of house production enterprises, the carrying out of scientific research work in the sphere of the technology of prefabricated wooden housing construction and the creation of efficient timber-based materials and the elaboration of means of transporting construction units to the places of construction.

The resolution provides for the construction of one- and two-story houses, taking into account natural and climatic conditions, equipped with engineering equipment and with versions of heating systems for different types of fuel. In accordance with contracts with clients, houses will be delivered with kits of components for outbuildings.

At enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and also a number of other ministries, it is planned to construct new capacities for the production of construction materials and to extend existing ones. It is planned to construct plants for the production of mineral wool [mineralovatnyy] articles, fiber-reinforced plasterboard [gipsovoloknistyy] and cement chip tiles, asbestos cement sheets and plasterboard [gipsokartonnyye listy].

The Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry is made responsible for the development, assimilation and manufacture of conveyor belt, automatic and semiautomatic production lines and high productivity sets of equipment for the production of wood panel houses, parquet coverings, carpentry and other timber articles, and also for the functions of general supplier of these lines and this equipment. In order to develop the machine tool building base, it is planned to extend a number of enterprises for the production of wood processing equipment in 1980-1984.

The Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, in collaboration with other ministries, are set targets for the development and manufacture of various kinds of technological equipment for the production of materials and articles necessary for the production and fitting out of prefabricated houses. It is planned, in particular to organize the production of lines for the production of cement chip tiles, plasterboard and light concrete [arbolitovyy] panels and double glazing sheets, lines for painting asbestos cement sheet and equipment for the manufacture of rubber and plastic components.

The USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are instructed to adopt measures to significantly increase the output of chemical industry products for prefabricated housing--foam plastics, impermeable packing and seals, polyethylene sheeting, tar, paints and other materials.

For the fitting out of prefabricated wooden houses, the Ministry of the Aviation Industry, the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministries and the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers are set targets for the delivery of heating units, sanitary engineering installations, shutoff fittings, aluminum articles, steel tape and electrical equipment to prefabricated housing enterprises.

With a view to expanding the training of qualified worker cadres for the prefabricated wooden housing industry, the target is set of constructing eight vocational and technical institutions in 1981-1983.

The fulfillment of work on the construction of panel houses and houses with walls constructed from local materials in rural localities is entrusted to the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction enterprises and interkolkhoz construction organizations and, in regions where there are no such organizations, to construction and installation organizations subordinate to other construction ministries.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms are instructed to insure the timely elaboration of plans for the planning and construction of rural settlements, having in mind the widespread use of wood panel houses and houses with kits of timber and other components and walls made from local materials in constructing these settlements.

Union republic councils of ministers, the Tsentrosoyuz and the USSR Ministry of Trade are instructed to implement measures to develop trade in prefabricated wooden houses and kits of timber and other components for houses constructed from local materials. The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab are instructed, in elaborating draft annual plants, to provide, in accordance with USSR Ministry of Trade and Tsentrosoyuz demands, for an increase in market funds for prefabricated wooden houses and kits of timber components for houses with walls made of local materials, and also for engineering equipment, slate, glass, cement and other construction materials and articles.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms and workers in agriculture, industry and construction will adopt all necessary measures to resolve the important task of restructuring rural settlements.

BASHKIRSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES TRADE UNION TASKS

LD061329 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 27 November 1979 publishes on page 3, under the headline "Learn the Party Style," a 1,000-word report from Ufa by special correspondents A. Laletin and I. Frolov on a Bashkirskiy CPSU Obkkom plenum held on an unspecified date to discuss "How To Consolidate and Develop the Economic Successes That Have Been Achieved and How To Increase the Role of Trade Union Organizations in Resolving These Tasks." TRUD notes that D.Sh. Davletbayev, chairman of the oblast trade union council, delivered the report at the plenum.

Laletin and Frolov outline the plenum's criticisms of the work of the oblast's trade unions and, in particular, complaints of their failure to "insure implementation of their decisions" and their tendency to produce a plethora of "mostly general resolutions and directives" which "duplicate the decisions of higher organs." The report continues:

"In his speech at the plenum M.Z. Shakirov, first secretary of Bashkirskiy CPSU Obkom, stressed that the oblast trade union council and sector trade union obkoms must be persistent in improving the style and methods of their work and increasing responsibility for the implementation of the adopted resolutions."

RASHIDOV ACCEPTS PRAVDA'S RECOMMENDATIONS ON HONEY PRODUCTION

LD061333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Unattributed report under the general headline "After Criticism"]

[Text] "Mountain Meadow Honey." The report under this headline published in PRAVDA 26 October was devoted to the potential existing in Uzbekistan for considerably expanding production of agricultural products.

SH. R. Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, has told the editorial office that the newspaper's article is deemed correct and timely. Having examined it, the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee and Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution defining measures for increasing production of apiculture products, providing the sector with the material and technical resources necessary for this, staffing farms with skilled cadres and improving animal specialist and veterinary services. In 1980 it is planned to organize five specialized apicultural farms in Surkhandarinskaya, Samarkandskaya, Dzhizakskaya, and Tashkentskaya oblasts.

Measures have been set for the maximum use of cotton as a nectariferous crop. It has been recommended that the use of biological methods of fighting insect pests be accelerated. The Central Asian branch of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences has been instructed to submit proposals for organizing a republican apicultural scientific research station. It is planned to open apiculture departments at the Tashkent and Samarkand agricultural institutes. It is envisaged that as early as 1980 the republic's kolkhozes and state farms should sell the state 1,100 tons of honey. It is planned to purchase 1,300 tons from amateur beekeepers. Targets have also been set for purchases of other apicultural products and the production of medicines from them.

UKRAINE OVERFULFILLS PLAN FOR POTATO YIELDS

AU301944 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 79 AU

[Summary] According to Vasiliy Yakovlevich Petrenko, deputy chief of the Main Administration for Potato and Vegetable Production in the Ukrainian Ministry of Agriculture, "This year the Ukraine's potato fields were particularly generous. Despite the complex weather conditions, kolkhoz and sovkhoz machine operators and specialists attained the level planned for potato yields. More than 3.3 million tons of food and seed potatoes were delivered to state storehouses. The target set was overfulfilled nearly 100 percent. A significant part in the labor victory was contributed by the laborers of Sumsksya, Zhitomirskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts." In Chernigovskaya Oblast, potato yields averaged 180-190 quintals per hectare, and at some kolkhozes exceeded 300 quintals. To cope with the high plans set for potato output in 1980, the Ukraine's farms have stored the planned amount of potatoes for planting.

DZHAMBULSKIY OBKOM PLENUM DISCUSSES STOCKRAISING PROBLEMS

LD051125 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[KAZTAG report: "On the Development of Livestock Raising"]

[Excerpt] Dzhambul--A party obkom plenum discussed tasks to eliminate shortcomings in the development of livestock raising and in the fulfillment of the plan for the sale of meat and other products to the state in the light of the decisions of the 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. The report was delivered by Obkom Secretary S. Yesimov.

MILITARY TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT LEADERS CONFER IN LVOV

LD050935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Maj V. Chizhevskiy report: "Scientific Method Conference"]

[Text] A scientific method conference of leading personnel from military-political training establishments has been held at the Lvov Higher Military-Political School.

Col Gen G. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report on the state of ideological work and political and military education in military-political training establishments and measures to increase the effectiveness of this work.

Major Generals V. Zinovyev and I. Solodilov, Rear Adm V Abramov and others imparted their experience of the work of commanders, political sections and party organizations in shaping in cadets and students a communist world outlook and the professional qualities of an army and navy political worker.

Those taking part in the conference familiarized themselves with the material training facilities of the Lvov Higher Military-Political School and the methods of using technical facilities for instruction in teaching the social sciences.

Col Gen V. Belikov, commander of the Red Banner Carpathian Military District, Lt Gen N. Shevkun, member of the Military Council and chief of the district political directorate; D. Yaremchuk, secretary of the Lvovskiy Ukrainian CP Obkom; Lt Gen A. Agafonov, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Personnel Directorate, and generals and officers of the political directorates of the branches of the armed forces took part in the work of the conference.

AIR DEFENSE AKTIV DISCUSSES DISCIPLINE, LAW, ORDER

LD291641 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent report: "Improving Work Style"]

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the main staff and directorates of the commander in chief of the country's Air Defense Forces has been held. Those taking part discussed the tasks of further improving the party organizations' work in consolidating discipline and law and order and stepping up the struggle against law violations. The report delivered by Air Force Maj Gen Ye. Sizov and the speeches by communists M. Bobkov, M. Beregovoy, A. Samoylov, V. Tsarkov, Ye. Savitskiy, Ye. Yurasov and others comprehensively analyzed the party organizations' work in insuring the exemplary behavior by every communist in observing Soviet laws and enhancing their activeness in the struggle for exemplary socialist law and order, as required by the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Improving Work on Safeguarding Law and Order and Stepping Up the Struggle Against Law Violations."

The speakers devoted considerable attention to the question of further raising the militancy of the party committees and party organizations in the struggle for strict observance by all communists of the requirements of military discipline and the Leninist norms of party life and for insuring regulation order in units and subunits.

The meeting's resolution outlined specific measures for further improving the style of work in reinforcing discipline and legality, enhancing the effectiveness of political, military and moral education, and improving the quality of organizational work.